FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS MEETING

21 Sep Session

AU271232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Z. Broniarek report: "CEMA Ministers of Domestic Trade in Session -- Cooperation To Enrich Market Supplies"]

[Text] Ministers of domestic trade in CEMA countries began a meeting in the Sejm in Warsaw on 21 September. Those attending include vice premiers, ministers or vice ministers of domestic trade from 10 socialist countries and a representative of CEMA. The meeting was opened by Vice Premier Zenon Komender, who stressed that the ministers had gathered at a time when the supplies of market goods for the people in the socialist countries were acquiring special significance for various reasons, including the fact that the Reagan administration had formally declared economic war on the socialist countries. The U.S. administration's plans, Z. Komender continued, have assigned a special role to Poland, which is experiencing familiar difficulties. The U.S. administration wants to exploit these difficulties so as to obtain political concessions through economic pressure. At the same time, it continues to unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of even its own allies so as to curb their trade with the socialist countries. "I am convinced," Vice Premier Komender said, "that such a policy of pressure and blackmail is condemned to failure in advance. History provides proof of this."

Z. Komender stressed that the socialist countries can effectively counter such attempts only by tightening their economic cooperation, including cooperation in searching for new organizational and technical forms, in improving domestic trade and in trading in market goods. Many socialist countries, he added, are searching for such new forms. Exchanges of experience in this field may be very fruitful. Z. Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, read a report devoted to evaluating the cooperation among the ministers of domestic trade in socialist countries in 1982.

The role of the domestic market, Z. Lakomiec said, is constantly increasing because this issue is directly related to efforts to improve the working people's living conditions. The cooperation among CEMA countries, including expanded trade in market goods, also helps improve domestic market supplies and enrich the range of goods supplied to the population. Minister Z. Lakomiec listed a number of the themes included in the scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA countries in the field of domestic trade: research into the development of demand of various sections of the population; research into collective feeding; joint schemes for furnishing equipment to certain shops, such as those for children and youngsters; and the introduction of computers, especially in stores.

Minister Z. Lakomiec also discussed Poland's sociopolitical situation, which, as he said, had been necessitated by the questions asked previously by the participants in the meeting. He said that the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981 had interrupted the process of dismantling the Polish economy and had created conditions for economic reform, which was being consistently implemented. Its first results are already there: the enterprises functioning on the principle of the three "s" [self-management, self-financing and self-dependence] are showing greater initiative than ever in, say, searching for new sources of purchases or new forms of sales. We are trying, Z. Lakomiec said, to eliminate the structures that have not passed their test. He also said that the entire income from internal export was being used to pay for imports of market goods and for producing these goods in Poland. He noted that the economic reform was posing entirely new tasks for his own department.

Polish Minister Interviewed

LD242326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Zygmunt Lakomiec, Polish minister of domestic trade and services, interviewed by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister: For several days you chaired the meetings of the CEMA ministers of domestic trade. Please tell us about the results of the meeting. We are most interested in matters pertaining to the Polish market.

[Answer] We have decided to increase and develop trade. Moreover, we have decided that all our partners will fulfill their export plans and we shall honor our import commitments envisaged in the protocols for the current year. In my opinion this is the most important achievement that was attained both during the plenary deliberations and during the bilateral talks. What does it mean? It means that we should be able to obtain the amounts of goods specified in the protocols. Furthermore, the Hungarian, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak ministers and I agreed that additional supplies of certain clothing and footwear -- unfortunately mostly textile footwear as most of the available leather footwear has already been supplied -- will be provided. These will be delivered gradually. One cannot expect to see the results in a week or two because they need some time to work out the arrangements but most of these goods should find their way to Poland within this year.

[Question] And apart from footwear?

[Answer] We paid attention to clothing. Today, apart from footwear, clothing is of the greatest significance. There is a lot about clothing in the standard protocols. As far as clothing is concerned, I do not expect much more in the near future. Quite simply, in those countries, like ours, there are difficulties in obtaining cotton and other raw materials necessary for the production of fabrics and clothes. Nevertheless, the Hungarian comrades will give us additional fabrics and clothes valued at R1.5 million in October.

REPORTAGE ON SHIELD-82 MILITARY EXERCISES

Experiences Exchanged

LD262310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (ADN) -- During the days of preparation for the joint Shield-82 maneuvers of staffs, troops and naval forces of the united armed forces of the participating states in the Warsaw Treaty, a variety of meetings at camps between the brothers in arms have taken place.

For example, functionaries of the GDR youth organisation, FDJ, have exchanged experiences with youth functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Pilot officers of the GDR National People's Army and the Bulgarian People's Army have discussed problems of communist education. Technical specialists from the GDR and Hungary have examined questions relating to the maintenance of combat equipment. Brothers in arms from the GDR, Bulgaria and the USSR tested their strength at a sports meeting. At the weekend, ensembles and music groups of the allied armed forces delighted army members and also workers from the host nation at cultural events. The artist collectives have given pleasure to tens of thousands. A particular high point was a concert by a joint music group in Tolbuchin.

Kulikov Arrives

AU261924 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Varna, Sept 26 (BTA) -- Today the commander-in-chief of the united armed forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, and the chief of staff of the united armed forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, returned here to take part in the Shield-82 military exercises. To take part in the Shield-82 exercises here arrived military delegations led by the minister of national defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, the first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, Lt Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, and the deputy minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, Col Gen Le Trong Tan.

Military Delegations Arrive

AU271625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] On 27 September military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member countries arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the Shield-82 maneuvers. The delegations are led by the following persons: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Gen [name indistinct], commander in chief of the Polish Army and acting minister of national defense; Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; Col Gen [name indistinct], Hungarian deputy minister of national defense; and Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

The delegations of the fraternal armies were greeted by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the main political administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Sofia city and okrug leaders. USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, commander of the General Staff of the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces, and generals and officers of the fraternal armies were also at the airport.

Dzhurov Interviewed

AU272005 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Area of the exercises "Shield-82," Sep 27 (BTA) -- in the days of the "Shield-82" military exercises Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, head of the exercise, gave an interview to Mr Krasimir Drumev, deputy director general of BTA:

"Every sensible man cannot but agree that the making of the Warsaw friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty among the European socialist countries was an objective need, resulting from the aggressive actions of international imperialism," General Dzhurov emphasized. "Its enormous importance lies in the fact that for the first time in mankind's history a new type of international organisation was founded, uniting equal sovereign socialist states, which puts its entire economic, political and military power in the service of peace and social progress, in defence of the socialist gains and peaceful work of our peoples."

"Radically opposite are the goals and purpose of NATO. Throughout the years of its existence it has been a permanent source of tension and war threat," D. Dhzurov stressed. "Particularly perilous for the socialist countries and for world peace are the actions having been launched recently by the U.S. ruling circles." The Bulgarian minister said: "They are trying to disguise their monstrous preparations for a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe and for a continuous nuclear war on the USSR and the other socialist countries by the worn-out myth of a soviet 'military threat'. The facts show, however, that it is namely they that fan up hotbeds of tension in the different parts of the world, they are trying to impose on international relations the methods of the threat and dictat, they grossly interfere with the domestic affairs of sovereign states. They inspired and protected the barbarous Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestine population. In its aggressive preparations for a war on the socialist countries the U.S. is insistently involving their NATO partners and Japan."

"This is the complicated and alarming situation the "Shield-82" exercise is being held in," D. Dzhurov stresses. "It is not directed at any of Bulgaria's neighbouring countries nor at any other country. It is in full accordance with the character of the concerted actions of our parties and governments on the international arena, aimed at the preservation of peace and averting a destructive thermonuclear war. During the exercise the interaction of the commanders, headquarters and troops will be improved, the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal armies will be consolidated ever more. Dwelling on the combat qualities of the units taking part in the exercise, Army General Dobri Dzhurov emphasized: "I became convinced with my own eyes of the high training of the commanders, headquarters and units, in their ability to organize and conduct modern hostilities. [as received] I became convinced of the excellent control of the weapons and war equipment, in the high moral and political spirit of the soldiers.

Zhivkov Arrives

AU271934 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, arrived at the area of the "Shield-82" military exercise. He was accompanied by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, [second title as received] and Mrs Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

CRIMINALS 'LIQUIDATED' AFTER COASTAL LANDING

AU280810 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 28 Sep 82

["Communique of the Ministry of Internal Affairs" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 28 (ATA) -- In the night of September 25, 1982 a gang of runaway Albanian criminals, headed by the bandit Xhevdet Mustafa landed in our coast. At 6 hours in the morning they were disclosed and within 5 hours they were totally liquidated by the security forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, units of the People's Army and the people of the area where the criminals landed. After the liquidation of the gang there were seized a considerable number of automatic rifles and pistols complete with spy-glasses and other equipment, radio-transmitter, U.S. dollars, Italian lire and Albanian leks, necessary means for painting one's face, different clothing, etc.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

AU232034 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Decision on the composition of the Central Electoral Commission for the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly:

In conformity with Article 15 of Law 4,921, dated 17 March 1976, on elections to the People's Assembly, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to approve the composition of the Central Electoral Commission for the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly as follows --

Rita Marko, chairman; Xhorxhi Robo, deputy chairman; Kleanthi Koci, secretary; and Etemije Zeneli, Lavdije Leka, Nazar Berberi, Dritero Agolli, Kadri Musai, Vangjel Vangu, Sali Hyseni, Lirije Rexha, Shemi Mara and Marije Marku, members. This decision comes into effect on the day of announcement. Decision No 279.

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

ATA DENOUNCES SHIELD-82 MILITARY EXERCISES

AU270924 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 27 Sep 82

["Manoeuvres of Warsaw Treaty in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA) -- Large-scale military exercizes of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty are being conducted in the territory of Bulgaria and Black Sea. This new sabre rattling of weapons is done at a time when the two superpowers have considerably intensified their armament race and are instigating the war psychosis by all manner of means. A report by TASS agency on these manoeuvres stressed that they will be conducted in similar conditions with those of war. One's attention is drawn by the fact that they are conducted right after the demonstrations of force by the Warsaw Treaty in the territory of East Germany and in the regions nearby Warsaw. In this way, the Kremlin aims at intimidating the peoples of the vassal countries and other peoples of Europe, to show them "the strength of its fist" and compel them [to] obey its dictate.

The concentration of large aggressive forces on a Balkan country where they will carry out for a week on end "operations" similar with those of "a true war' speaks in particular about the imperialist aims Moscow cherishes for this region.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY, PARTY ROLE

AU261508 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7 Jul 82 pp 5-11

[Article by "Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member: Our Army, Creatively Implementing Our Military Art Is Being Continually Strengthened, Modernized and Revolutionized"]

[Excerpts] Thirty-nine years have elapsed since 10 July 1943 when the General Staff of the National Liberation Army was formed in the fire of battle and under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (today the AWP) led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, thus achieving the steel-like unification of the combat units of the Albanian people who had risen arms in hand to liberate the country from the foreign occupiers and the country's traitors.

Our army was born from the bosom of the people to be at all times a loyal arm in their service. As an army of a new type, an army of the revolution, it preserves, develops and further enriches the glorious traditions of the partisan army and distinguishes itself qualitatively from the armies of the bourgeois and revisionist countries, where counterrevolutionary and antipeople military castes flourish and rule.

The army's extension throughout the country and the functioning of the free military schools have merged it with the people and have created the necessary conditions to educate itself in the spirit of the working class, to live with the country's problems and to contribute in resolving them; they have made it possible to organize and train the army as an army of the entire armed people and to be fully capable of meeting all enemies and dangers. Owing to the party's constant solicitude, our defense structures are being complemented with personnel and cadres whose educational standards are constantly rising and who are contributing to the constant improvement of the art of leadership, the entire system and substance of the training, the complex of measures making for combat readiness and the placement of equipment and weapons near the people.

Constantly implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism as in all other fields, the party has achieved its leadership role in practice. As in every aspect of the country's life, so in the army it is the party that is in command. The party organizations are making every effort to ensure that every cell of the army is permeated with the party's policy and ideology, with the party's spirit, principles and norms and that everything is subjected to its indivisible leadership. In this leadership of the party lies the source of all the victories related to the creation, growth, training and modernization of our people's army and to the all-round strengthening of the country's defense potential.

To divest the army of its revolutionary and popular spirit and to transform it into a blind weapon that would serve their putschist and counterrevolutionary aims, the enemies of the party and of the people intended to strike and to undermine, primarily, the leadership role of the party. But in the face of the lofty revolutionary vigilance of the party itself, as well as of the people and of the army, they have always been uncovered and unmasked and the dictatorship of the proletariat has mercilessly struck against them. The party has emerged from this class struggle stronger than ever, and its leadership role in the armed forces has grown at all levels, from the basic organizations to the highest leadership organs. In the future, too, the party and, under its leadership, our people and our army, will work constantly, as instructed by the Eighth AWP Congress, to ensure the absolute leadership and control of the party.

"Owing to the exacerbated international circumstances in which we live, the party demands that in the future, too, the People's Army and all its structures, as the major force for the country's defense, should be constantly strengthened, modernized and revolutionized." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," page 96)

The implementation of this aim of the party requires the effort of the party organs and basic organizations and of all communists and all army personnel to achieve a higher degree of political and combat preparation, to perfectly master all types of weapons and combat equipment, to strengthen military order and discipline and in particular, to creatively master and implement the demands of our military art of people's warfare.

Our army is equipped with the Marxist-Leninist military science and with the military art of the people's warfare worked out by the party under the direct guidance of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This art scientifically embodies, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the centuries-long military experience of our people, particularly that of the national liberation struggle. It also embodies the experience gained during the years of socialist construction for the constant growth, organization, modernization and revolutionization of the army and the constant strengthening of the country's defense potential, the experience of the just struggles of other peoples and the fundamental laws of warfare.

Our army and all our armed people have been and are being educated on the basis of this art. However, proceeding from the stage of development of our army and of the tasks arising as a result of current international development, the Eighth AWP Congress demanded that the efforts to creatively master and implement the demands of our military art of the people's warfare be increased.

The persistent efforts of the communists, cadres and all personnel to implement this important directive of the party are taking concrete form through a number of higher qualitative and constantly rising norms achieved in the field of political and combat training, on the training fields and shooting ranges, in complex tactical training, in the training of commands and staffs, in the perfect mastery and use of weapons with the highest degree of efficiency and in the raised norms of combat readiness. Guided at all times by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the personnel of the absolute necessity of all-round combat training in the current serious and complicated international situations created by the aggressive and warmongering activity of the two superpowers, of the other imperialist forces and of all international reaction.

HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR

AU181936 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Anatole Tiendrebeogo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was also attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zoi Agolli, director of a directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SCIENCE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

AU211853 Tirana ATA in English 1705 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tirana, September 21 (ATA) -- The protocol of the fifth session of technical-scientific cooperation between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was signed in Hanoi on September 18, 1982.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Hanoi, Maxhun Peka and for the Vietnamese side by the director at the Committee of Science and Technology of the SRV, Tran Tri.

Attending the signing ceremony were, apart from the members of the two delegations, also the minister and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the SRV Dang Huu, the acting-director of the first European department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SRV Ha Van Thang.

MLADENOV LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 25 SEPTEMBER

AU251428 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 25 (BTA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, left for New York today. He will take part in the work of the 37th session of the General Assembly of the UNC, where he will set forth the position of Bulgaria on the topical international problems.

DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY ON ARMY DAY

AU251804 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 82 pp 1-2

["Order of the Day" issued 22 September by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, to conmemorate the Bulgarian People's Army official holiday, 23 September]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers,

Comrade officers, generals and admirals,

Comrade workers, employees and technicians, as well as engineers from military enterprises and administrative officers!

Soldiers of the reserve!

Today our people and their soldiers are celebrating the Bulgarian People's Army Day.

Created by the BCP in the fire of the 9 September 1944 armed uprising, the Bulgarian People's Army is a worthy heir and successor of the revolutionary traditions and military virtues of the glorious September 1923 revolutionaries, of the heroic fighters of the people's liberation insurrection army in the 1941-44 period, of the soldiers who fought during the fatherland war against fascist Germany. From the very first day of its existence this army has been a loyal guard watching over the people's socialist achievements and over the successes of our fatherland. This army fully deserves nationwide affection and gratitude.

The construction and development of the Bulgarian People's Army as an army of the party and people are indissolubly linked to the name and cause of Georgi Dimitrov -- our immortal teacher and leader. His wise instructions on the broad application of the Soviet Army's great experience and of Soviet military science in the organization of our socialist motherland's armed forces, his instructions on the training and education of the soldiers and commanders in the spirit of ardent patriotism and consistent socialist internationalism, in the spirit of combat friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Army and with the armies of the socialist community countries -- all these instructions are still laid down as the basis of our BCP military policy. These instructions are the sacred legacy of every Bulgarian soldier.

Within 38 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria developed as a prosperous socialist country with a great economic, cultural and defensive power, with great international prestige. Along with its comprehensive upsurge along the path of mature socialism, under the wise leadership of the BCP and with the invaluable assistance of the invincible Soviet Union and its army, the Bulgarian People's Army has developed and strengthened as well. Today we have a modern, well-equipped armed force which is a reliable ally of the fraternal Warsaw Pact member-countries and is capable, under all circumstances, of reliably defending the achievments of our people's constructive efforts and all assets of our socialist society. These successes were highly appreciated by the 12th BCP Congress.

The soldiers and commanders celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army united and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

They are reporting to the party and people on their new achievements in the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress as regards the improvement of the troops' combat readiness and fighting capacity. The number of outstanding soldiers and detachments in combat and political training has increased and a growing number of soldiers are specializing in various disciplines. The collectives of the military enterprises and administrative offices, as well as the construction and engineering forces, are celebrating their holiday with worthy working achievements, as well.

We are celebrating the Bulgarian People's Army holiday in a difficult international situation. The reactionary U.S. and NATO circles are attempting a new "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist community countries. In their aspirations for a one-sided military superiority they are intensifying the arms race, engaging in constant provocations and fanning international conflicts, pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster. This demands a constant great vigilance from every citizen and soldier; it demands that we should comprehensively increase the fighting capacity and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Under the circumstances of this tense international situation, the only real force capable of taming the new aggressive trend of imperialism and of defending social progress and peace on our planet are the fraternal peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact, headed by the Soviet Union and its powerful armed forces. These forces are merging their firm will for detente and peace with a constant increase in the socialist community's defensive strength, as well as with the combat readiness of its joint armed forces.

This is the noble goal of the forthcoming Shield-82 military exercises which will take place on our country's territory. This event will contribute to the further development, consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation among our peoples and armies; it will increase the combat skill of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries which are the protectors of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Side by side with the soldiers of the fraternal Warsaw Pact armies, the Bulgarian soldiers will once more demonstrate their combat skill and their indomitable morale during the duration of the exercises.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve,

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and I wish you health, happiness and new successes in socialist competition in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and in applying them in practical life as well as in constantly improving the combat readiness and capability of the Bulgarian People's Army. Be prepared, in a Dimitrov-like way, always and everywhere, at the call of our leader -- the party -- and side by side with the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to fulfill your patriotic duty in defending our motherland, as well as the present and the future of mankind -- the cause of socialism and communism.

In connection with celebrating the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army I issue the following order:

On 23 September 1982 festive fireworks and illumination will take place in Sofia, our country's capital, as well as in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army -- the loyal protector of our socialist motherland!

Long live and strengthen the unity and combat fraternity among the Warsaw Pact member-countries and their armies, headed by the glorious Soviet Union and the invincible Soviet Army!

Long live and last into eternity the cause of the BCP -- the organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories!

Long live the heroic Bulgarian people and may our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria prosper throughout eternity!

[Signed] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

HARVEST PROGRESS ASSESSED, SHORTCOMINGS REPORTED

AU241724 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interviews Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council and chairman of the harvest staff: "Everything Is Within the Hands of the Cadres" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Agricultural efforts have reached their highest point. The harvest from all crops has been collected. The autumn sowings are beginning. As the new approach demands, it is necessary now more than ever to ensure the strict organization, discipline and coordination of activities, as well as a great sense of responsibility of all those participating in the agricultural campaign. The most complete utilization of the technical equipment and the labor force is also very important. RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporters Stoyanka Radeva and Tsonka Kovacheva interviewed Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council and chairman of the harvest staff, on precisely these questions, asking him the following:

Question: Comrade Tonev, how does the National Agroindustrial Union leadership and the harvest staff evaluate the hitherto accomplished work in the harvest and in preparations for the autumn sowings?

Answer: Some 90 percent of the sunflowers has already been harvested, and 50 percent of this crop has been purchased. In very short periods and with very little losses the Ruse, Silistra and Razgrad okrugs have completed the harvest, while Pleven Okrug has delivered all the grain according to contracts and is now delivering above-plan supplies. The first crop of silage corn is being harvested more promptly and with better organization than ever. As compared with the same period of 1981 -- 1.2 million more tons of silage have been prepared. The oriental tobacco harvest plan has also been fulfilled.

We should add something else to the positive results -- 1.5 million more decares of plots than during the same autumn 1981 period have been prepared for sowings this year.

The Vidin, Varna, Yambol and Stara Zagora okrugs are unjustifiably lagging behind, however. This cannot be explained other than by the fact that the task has been underestimated and no necessary strict organization of work has been ensured. The necessary rate of speed has been neglected in harvesting silage corn in the Kyustendil area (nearly half the crop is still in the fields). The same applies to Pernik, Sofia and Turgovishte okrugs.

Regardless of the progress achieved in preparing plots for the autumn sowing, Lovech, Khaskovo, Pleven and other okrugs are seriously lagging behind in this respect. Even more alarming, however, are the deviations from the quality norms.

Experience of past years shows that the most efficient reserve for solving the grain problem is represented by the results of the wheat and barley harvest. Despite all this the Toleukhin, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Ruse and certain other okrugs have not provided for sowings on the plots envisaged for the cultivation of these crops.

As to the tomato harvest, the schedule according to plan has been fulfilled by 60 percent, but tomatoes are being picked mainly for processing, while exports and the domestic market are "skipped," although there are enough workers.

The question of transportation is very urgent in these days of intensive labor. Its shortage is noticeable in many places, and the means of transportation are not being used with efficiency. The purchasing organizations are working day and night, but the means of transport usually accumulate in one place from 0900 local time until about 1700 or 1900. Too many people are involved and trucks are standing around without being utilized.

We are convinced that under the leadership of the okrug party committees and okrug staffs the shortcomings will be overcome and everything will be done so that the harvest may be completed and the agricultural crops may be correctly stored, as well as most fully utilized. The autumn sowings must proceed in an exemplary fashion.

BOZHINOV CHAIRS SESSION ON NUCLEAR POWER STATION

AU241914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The second session of the operational staff for the timely commissioning of the nuclear energy complex has been held in Kozloduy. The session was chaired by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, attended the session as well and participated in its work. Nano Lalov, first secretary of the BCP okrug committee, Lazar Petrov, chairman of the okrug people's council executive committee, as well as deputy ministers, general managers, heads of economic and sociopolitical organizations also attended the session.

It was assessed that despite the specific measures adopted on the basis of Instruction No 133 of the BCP Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers the building schedules have not been fulfilled during September. Strict warning was addressed to the building organizations and to the investor for failing to fulfill the schedules. It was decided to concentrate the necessary number of building workers, highly-qualified workers and technicians so that a three-times higher rate of speed in work may be achieved. It was decided to build temporary housing units for the building workers and their organizations.

A comprehensive program for the construction of a fifth power supply block was adopted at the session.

PLOVDIV TECHNICAL FAIR OPENS 27 SEPTEMBER

Press Conference Held

AU241927 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Plovdiv, September 24 (BTA) -- The 38th technical fair in Plovdiv will be held from September 27 to October 4 this year. About 2300 firms from 35 states -- ten socialist, 7 developing and 18 advanced capitalist countries -- will take part in it. There will be more than 1500 foreign organizations. All this was announced at a press conference held here today.

Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, noted that the broader foreign participation this year (there will be 131 more foreign organizations than last year) and the higher quality of the exhibits testify to the willingness of the states to develop active cooperation, to the steadily growing prestige of this trading forum. In this connection the minister underlined that the trade and economic ties between the East and the West are mutually advantageous, that they are a material basis for the process of detente, a factor strengthening peace and cooperation among the peoples.

"There is no alternative in our time to the cooperation among the peoples, to the peaceful coexistence among the countries with different social systems. Bulgaria does right to the Western participants in the fair in spite of the attempts of the reactionary circles in their countries and particularly of the American imperialism to create difficulties in the trade and economic relations between the East and the West, in spite of attempts to reverse to the years of the 'cold war', added he.

Mr Khristo Khristov stated further that at this year's technical Plovdiv fair it is expected to strike close to three million dollars worth deals.

Techno-scientific initiatives on the problems of the industrial cooperation, automation of office work, or as the minister noted, on problems which are of interest to everybody, both the East and the West, the rich and the poor, will be held within the framework of the fair.

The speaker noted that Bulgarian foreign trade follows the development of the national economic along dynamic lines. Last year Bulgaria's foreign trade exchange exceeded by 15 percent that in 1980. Mr Khristo Khristov underlined the fact that Bulgaria is one of the few states, which under the conditions of the world energy crisis, in the absence of effective energy sources, has an active trade and payments balance in the last years.

On his part Mr Petur Rolsev, chairman of the Bulgarian chamber of trade and industry, said that Bulgaria displays her goods on an area of 34,000 square metres. (?700) exhibits will be put on display, 27 of which are new products. Another interesting point is that at this year's Plovdiv technical fair there will be a pavilion of Bulgarian engineering in which 20 engineering organizations will show their increased export possibilities.

Zhivkov Opens Fair

AU271121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Summary] The 38th autumn fair opened with a festive ceremony in Plovdiv this morning. This is an authoritative trade forum of long-standing traditions. The fair will last from today through 25 October [as heard] and will give opportunity to numerous Bulgarian and foreign enterprises to display their economic and technical achievements. The festive opening ceremony was attended by high-ranking Bulgarian officials, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, who was greeted at the entrance of the fair grounds by a guard of honor which he inspected.

Kiril Asparukhov, director general of the fair, presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with a jubilee report assessing passed successes of the Plovdiv fair.

Our first party and state leader was accompanied by the following officials: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Misho Mishev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council, of the Council of Ministers, heads of BCP Central Committee departments, members of the government, leaders of sociopolitical organizations, as well as heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, read an address on the tasks and significance of the Plovdiv fair.

[Begin Khristov recording] "The Plovdiv fair will produce great, new results in developing technical progress in our country and in expanding our country's scientific-technical cooperation. In this connection the decision of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to present an award to the Plovdiv fair for [words indistinct] and for its contribution to the development of international economic relations represents a new expression of the care devoted by our party and state leadership to the further enhancement of the Plovdiv fair's role in promoting our country's foriegn economic relations." [end recording]

Accompanied by enthusiastic applause and cheers from the audience Comrade Todor Zhivkov opened the fair

[Begin Zhivkov recording] "Dear comrades, dear guests, I would like first of all to greet you most sincerely on the occasion of the anniversary of the First International Technical Fair in the city of Plovdiv. At the same time I am also fulfilling the pleasant assignment of inaugurating the fair and wishing the Bulgarian and foreign delegations full success. Congratulations." [applause, end recording]

After the ceremony the officials visited the exhibitions of those participating in the fair.

RUDE PRAVO ASSAILS U.S. FOR BEIRUT MASSACRES

AU242030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the "We Comment" column: "A Massacre That Shocked the World"]

[Text] What perfidy and cruelty: The Israeli military massacred the Palestinian camps in West Beirut! In spite of all arrangements, all promises and solemn commitments adopted by the Israelis and sealed by American diplomacy as guarantor, streams of blood flowed in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps.

For weeks the attacking columns of Israeli tanks were being beaten back by the defense of Palestinian fighters and Lebanese patriots. Beirut was burning and collapsing under bomb explosions, but the Israeli aggressor did not penetrate into West Beirut, into the shelters of Palestinian refugees, into refugee camps. The Israeli Government then resorted to swindle and betrayal, which culminated in a heinous crime.

When the courageous Palestinian fighters -- undefeated and with weapons in hand -- were leaving West Beirut, they believed they had succeeded in defending the city, in saving the lives of those dearest to them -- the lives of their families, of their wives, of their children's mothers. In the Sabra and Shatila camps the people were also full of hope, of the bright hope that their persevering struggle for staying alive was at an end. Because, in fact, an agreement had been concluded, a clear and firm agreement: The Palestinian units would leave West Beirut and the Israeli army would stop the destruction of the city and the killing of its population. The American negotiator Habib gave his word that the lives of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians would be safe; American diplomacy was singing bombastic praise of its "peace-making action" and American propaganda was babbling about the U.S. contribution toward a "peace settlement in Lebanon."

The Palestinians truly believed this. In fact, the PLO agreed to the departure of its own armed forces because it wanted to end the sufferings of West Beirut, to prevent further and yet more terrible bloodshed. This was a grand gesture of humanism; a testimony to the responsibility for hundreds of thousands of defenseless and tortured city dwellers -- the noose around whose necks was being tightened by the frenzied Israeli artillery fire and bombing.

The first ominous sign was the hurried departure of U.S. Marines from West Beirut. The Marines had supervised the departure of the Palestinian units; together with the Israelis they counted these units, and then left precipitately. They were followed by the French Foreign Legion and by Italian soldiers; and the international corps slapped together by American diplomacy had suddenly evaporated, long before the mandate originally agreed upon had expired.

The medal, the decoration which Philip Habib had been bombastically awarded by President Reagan for his "peace efforts" in Lebanon, had not yet had time to settle on Habib's chest, when the Israeli army invaded West Beirut. The maddened Israeli soldiers went wild and dragged their poor victims out of the miserable huts and cabins of the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps; blasts from submachine and machine guns resounded all night long; executions were taking place near every wall which was still left standing. The Israeli command called to its assistance the extremist reactionaries -- the Lebanese Phalangists and cutthroats from the commandoes of Major Haddad, an Israeli lackey and puppet, whom Israel is feeding, paying, arming and training in southern Lebanon. On Saturday morning 1,800 bodies lay dead in the ruins of Sabra and Shatila. The Israelis tried to bury the killed people by bulldozers, to push the cadavers into bomb craters, to cover them with rubble. The coming days will show how many murdered people are still lying there. In vain the Israeli officers tried to cover up the crime; a massacre of such huge proportions cannot be concealed.

Menahem Begin's government, a fanatical grouping of Israeli bourgeoisie, no longer has a "policy" (much too noble a term) for resolving the Palestinian question, as Tel Aviv likes to say. It merely has a means for liquidating the Palestinian people -- genocide.

Did the insane monstrous notion that the Palestinian problem, the just and inalienable rights of the people whom Israel had robbed of their fatherland, could be swept away and buried in the bloody ruins of refugee camps truly darken the minds of the Begin government members? The current Israeli Government's behavior is digging in the Middle East an abyss of hatred which will be extremely difficult to cross even in the distant future.

American policy in the Middle East, the alliance and partnership between American imperialism and Israeli militant Zionism now appear in a particularly ugly light.

The crocodile tears of contrition shed by Washington over the tragedy in West Beirut cannot conceal the fact that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon had been planned with direct U.S. participation; that the Israeli army had ransacked Lebanon and Beirut with American weapons and ammunition; and, finally, that American guns and bullets had killed both in Sabra and in Shatila.

The world held its breath in revulsion and horror and a storm of protests immediately broke out. Israel is now being flooded by a wave of scorn from the world public, which is justly addressing pressing and disconcerting questions to the United States, as well. Why had the American Marines hurriedly evacuated West Beirut? Why had they opened the field for the raging of the Israeli Army? Who had lured the Palestinian figures -- the defenders of Palestinian families in Sabra and Shatila -- out of Beirut?

It is an inexcusable and accusing fact that the massacre in the Palestinian camps is the fruit and direct consequence of U.S. political and diplomatic machinations.

The consciences of the people throughout the world are again being roused by the monuments of Lidice, of the French Oradour-sur-Glane -- by all those crimes of Nazi hangmen. We are recalling the Vietnam village My Lai, wiped off the surface of the earth during the war in Southeast Asia by American soldiers: the Palestinian village Dayr Yasin, whose population was massacred by the Zionist terrorists at the time the Israeli state was being born.

Mankind will never forget the tragedy of the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps.

[In addition to the above commentary, the Czech press of 21 and 22 September carries two other related commentaries. The first, an 800-word Julius P. Loerincz commentary entitled "We Must Not Forget, We Must Not Forgive!", appears in Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 September 1982 on page 7. The commentary opens by associating the "heinous crime" in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut with Nazi war crimes. Loerincz attributes the execution of the "bloody orgies" to "Zionists and Lebanese fascists," who, reportedly, "quartered their victims, skinned them alive and, when they had not time left, 'only' mowed them down with submachine fire." In another part, the commentary implies U.S. complicity in the crime. According to Loerincz, the United States "cannot wash its hands in innocence" because since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon it "has not even lifted a finger to halt the tidal wave of crime." He also asks whether "this Israel, protege of American imperialism, with its Zionist regime of lawlessness and crimes against the Arabs, is at all an acceptable member of the United Nations?" In conclusion, Loerincz stresses that the "shocking massacre" of Beirut must not be forgotten and forgiven.

The second commentary, 1,100 words long and entitled "On the Share of the United States in the Massacres of Palestinian Refugees: Crime and Responsibility," appears in Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 September on page 7 and is by the paper's Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky. In the commentary Rovensky, says in part that "the latest events shed new light on the American Marines leaving West Beirut even sooner than the deadline stipulated. The official propaganda depicts this as an 'act of good will.' What was in fact involved was freeing the terrain for an Israeli extermination operation which was already in preparation. The PLO, a militarily well-organized force which was a tough adversary for the Israelis, was evacuated from Beirut. According to a scenario written in Tel Aviv and Washington, the Israelis 'accepted' Habib's plan. At that time, however, in Israel there already was a plan prepared for the physical extermination of the entire Palestinian nation, a plan which began to be implemented at the time when -- under mysterious circumstances -- the assassination attempt against Al-Jumayyil occurred. This was nothing new under the sun; the invasion of Lebanon started after a similar assassination attempt in London."

[Rovensky closes his commentary by saying that "everything that is happening in Lebanon must be seen in the context of the Camp David accords. They paved the way for the Israeli aggression as well as for the brutal massacres in the refugee camps. The genocide of the Palestinian nation, the further planned aggressions in that region, the escalating pressure on Syria all have led to changes in the Middle East in which American power interests could be asserted. And this also is the answer to the question of who is corresponsible for the beastly crimes that happened."]

U.S. DISARMAMENT PLAN 'CANNOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY'

AU271527 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Sep 82 p 2

[A. Michalek commentary: "What Will Be Brought Into the New Round?"]

[Text] The time is gradually approaching the ninth anniversary of actual negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. This long period -- a record -- in which the socialist countries have already submitted more than 20 constructive proposals, has nevertheless not yielded anything specific. The question is whether the 28th round of negotiations which opens today in Vienna can change anything in this.

It is not that some unresolvable problems have been encountered. In reality such problems do not exist, even though we have here the most delicate of questions; in fact, they need not exist at all, had not the positive goals of these negotiations that had been agreed on come into such conflict with the negative practical policy of the NATO countries during the last few years. The blind alley in Vienna is blind not because this is objectively necessary, but because the West obviously lacks enough goodwill to search for and find the ways out that would be acceptable to both sides.

The situation was not changed in the least by the fact that the Western countries brought their so-called new proposal to the roundtable in Vienna's Hofburg immediately prior to the vacation intermission, because we have every reason to regard it as anything but an honest effort to reach an agreement. In fact, we have here a proposal submitted after 2 and 1/2 years of an absolute lack of Western initiative, a proposal which -- if compared with the policy of feverish armament, militant proclamations and doctrines, and with the openly acknowledged effort to achieve military supremacy -- cannot be taken seriously.

Of course, there are also other reasons we are not enthusiastic about this proposal. On closer inspection it, in fact, promises nothing new that would benefit the matter; in a number of points it is even a step back.

Lightheartedly, the authors are withdrawing not only from the principles agreed on, but also from certain former Western proposals, which they radically change as soon as the least sign appears that they would find a positive echo among the socialist countries. The authors are reopening problems in which at least a verbal agreement had already been reached. For instance, the NATO states formerly counted on completing the reduction of the strengths of armed forces and armaments in 4-5 years; but now they are taking the armaments out of it, and with their four-phase proposal they are in fact drawing out its realization to 7 years.

But the West is not manifesting this "flexibility" in every instance. On the contrary: It is stubbornly insisting on its illogical and unsubstantiated conditions for progress in the negotiations, on conditions which are unacceptable to the other side since they would put it at a disadvantage. For instance, the West wants to extend the sphere of so-called associate measures, which also include reduction control,to encompass also considerable adjacent spheres, in which nothing will be reduced. It wants to proceed in the reduction from its own intentionally exaggerated estimates of the numerical strengths of the Warsaw Pact's armed forces, even though in all of 5 years it has been unable to provide a single proof that these are correct.

Simply, the West is doing all it can to complicate and prolong the negotiations. Concealed behind the laurels of willingness to negotiate, it wants to prevent the negotiations from leading to practical results and to retain a free hand for arming itself and for pursuing a policy of strength. The West is not opposed to negotiations -- in view of the growing peace movement, this would be extremely unpopular -- but it connects negotiations with a completely different mission than the one envisaged by the socialist countries. While we are concerned with negotiations that would end with an effective agreement, the West is obviously concerned with negotiations for their own sake, with endless and ineffective negotiations.

The Western proposal is definitely not the thing our present times need. On the contrary, it pays allegiance to the militarist orientation of the foreign policy pursued by the NATO pact, particularly by the United States. Were it really the wish of the West to contribute toward the actual purpose of the negotiations -- toward reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe -- then it would have to leave the path of procrastinations and finally start formulating the text of the concrete agreement.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH STROUGAL

LD271746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, started in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. The two representatives informed each other of the political, economic and cultural endeavors and intentions of Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic, and outlined the tasks the two countries will deal with in the coming period. They also exchanged views on the further development of mutual cooperation which is based on the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Syrian people and is reflected positively in many spheres.

Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm praised the results achieved in the political sphere, in the exchange of goods, in the participation of Czechoslovakia in the industrialization of the Syrian Arab Republic and also in the development of contacts in the sphere of education, health and culture. In this context they emphasized that all important prerequisites for the future dynamic broadening and deepening of cooperation between the two countries have been created.

The two leaders also discussed questions connected with current foreign-political problems. In this context, they condemned the moves of the imperialist forces in the Near East and the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon which is meeting with the indignation of nations endeavoring to reduce international tension and achieve the all-round development of peaceful cooperation.

Visits Aircraft Factory

LD281106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Syrian prime minister, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and of the government officials today visited Aero Vodochody National Enterprise.

They were acquainted with the production process and viewed, in particular, the assembly of the shells, as well as the final assembly of L-39 planes. In the test flight area and at the airfield they received detailed information about this model's flight capabilities. The guests from the Syrian Arab Republic also viewed a small transport aeroplane, the L-410, manufactured by the Let Kunovice Enterprise, and an automatic ejection seat which facilitates the safe rescue of the pilot.

HUSAK RECEIVES AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR

LD272312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Fred Sinowatz, Austrian federal vice chancellor and minister for education and arts, in Prague Castle today. They noted that relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria have significantly expanded in the recent period and that there are no major obstacles on the path of their constant development. It was emphasized that the further development of multifarious contacts based on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs is in line with the interest of both states in maintaining goodneighborly relations and, at the same time, serves as an important contribution to strengthening the process of detente and to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Fred Sinowatz, Austrian federal vice chancellor and minister for education and arts, also held talks with Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, and with the Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, in Prague today.

The Austrian guest also visited Karlstejn Castle to see the shooting of a joint entertainment program featuring leading Czechoslovak and Austrian actors. The program is being made within the framework of an agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovak and Austrian radio.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION DEPARTS PRAGUE

LD271520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The French Communist Party delegation headed by Gaston Plissonier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Centra Committee, departed from Czechoslovakia today. The delegation was seen off at Prague s Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

CPCZ'S BENO AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PZPR

LD271742 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "Together with the other socialist countries we shall do everything within our joint might to actively contribute to the positive development in the Polish People's Republic," Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Mikulas Beno said here Monday.

He was opening an exhibition on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Polish workers movement. Our party, the workers of Czechoslovakia firmly believe that Poland, led by the United Workers Party, will overcome the present difficulties and will unswervingly continue building the socialist society in the spirit of the century-old revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers movement. In this effort to normalize social and political life and develop the economy Polish communists and other workers can rely on our allround support, Mikulas Beno added.

We carefully follow the present events in Poland and take sincere joy at the repulsion of the onslaught of counter-revolution and at the starting process of stabilization, the secretary stressed. He noted that a complex process of organizational-political consolidation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is now taking place in the Polish United Workers Party as an important precondition of its influence on the masses and implementation of its leading and guiding role in the life of society.

Mikulas Beno pointed out that only a party consistently guided by the scientific teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and creatively applying the general laws of building socialist society in the conditions of its country, is able to successfully lead the working class to achieve the aim which was laid down at the emergence of the revolutionary workers movement in the Communist Manifesto, the building of a communist society.

ASSEMBLY BODIES DISCUSS ECONOMY, PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU241420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "On Sessions of the Federal Assembly Committees"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep (CTK) -- In Prague on Tuesday, the ninth joint session of the Commissions for Social Policy of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations discussed a report on the fulfillment of the CSSR state plan and state budget in the first 6 months of the year.

The results achieved in exports deviated from the plan's intentions. While the plan was only fulfilled 43.3 percent vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries, exports were fulfilled by 51.1 percent vis-a-vis the socialist countries. Compared with the first half-year last year, exports to the socialist countries rose by 13.2 percent and to the nonsocialist countries they dropped by about 2 percent. In the sphere of industry directed by the governments of the republics, the overall dynamism was in harmony with the state plan.

The discussion focused critically on some shortcomings as regards our market supplies. In the ensuing discussion deputies acquainted themselves with an analysis of complaints and notifications submitted by citizens to the state and economic organizations last year. A total of 151,907 complaints were submitted. After the elimination of multiple complaints 123,745 remained, that is 2 percent less than in 1980.

Following investigation, sanctions were applied against ranking [zodpovedny] personnel in 22,434 cases. The greatest number of complaints concerned problems in supply, trade and services. There are also a lot of complaints concerning the health sphere and supplies of medicines, and labor-legal affairs.

The Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, presided over by its Chairman Dalibor Hanes, met in Prague the same day. It dealt with a report on the development of the national economy and on the fulfillment of the CSSR state plan and of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation in the first 6 months of this year, and summed up the results of its deliberations in the chamber's appropriate committees.

The Presidium further heard the final report on ensuring the planned second separate meeting of the Chamber of Nations and decided -- in accordance with the law on the Federal Assembly's agenda -- to convene it on 6 October 1982.

HRUSKOVIC CELEBATES RAILWAY WORKER'S DAY

LD182348 Bratislav Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Festivities in connection with Railway Worker's Day have been held place in several localities. Members of this "blue army," as we call them, are doing well in Slovakia; the 63,000 Slovak railway workers have effectively contributed to the smooth work of miners, and construction workers and have ensured supplies to the home market as well as transportation for exports.

Their efforts were appreciated today at a meeting in Bratislava also by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In his speech at the festivities in the social house of the "Juraj Dimitrov" chemical works he stressed in particular the need to strengthen relations between freight carriers and their customers. In connection with the tasks facing railway workers in the coming period Comrade Hruskovic pointed out that the employees of east railways must not ignore for one moment the still large number of complaints on the inadequate standard of rail travel, cleanliness in train cars and the provision of more services.

Celebrations of Railway Worker's Day were also held in the railway repair shop and engineering works in Zvolen, and were attended by Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport. They talked about the distinguished work provided by railway repair shops.

FOJTIK ATTENDS BRATISLAVA CPSL SESSION

LD221052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Today's session of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL in Bratislava is discussing the implementation of political, educational and ideological tasks stemming from the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 15th Central Committee plenum. The Bratislava session is being attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

JAKES VISITS LITOMERICE FRUIT EXHIBITION

LD272254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The state-wide exhibition of fruit, vegetables, vine and hops, called Garden of Bohemia and held in Litomerice, was visited today by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Accompanied by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auding Commission, the exhibition was also viewed by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

Comrade Capka praised the good tradition of this state-wide exhibition and valued highly the fact that every grower may consult experts at the exhibition and use their advice.

HONECKER MEETS WITH GREEK LEADERS IN ATHENS

Talks With Papandreou

LD272102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Greek Prime Minsiter Andreas Papandreou has gratefully accepted an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to visit the GDR. The invitation was extended to the Greek prime minister and Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] chairman, in Athens on Monday by Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber.

Andreas Papandreou conveyed warm greetings to Erich Honecker. During the talk the development of bilateral relations and steps toward extending and deepening them were discussed. The two men exchanged views on the international situation and underlined their fundamental agreement in questions related to the safeguarding of peace, limiting armaments, disarmament and on the establishment of a nuclear-free Europe.

Meets With Floriakis

LD272112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a friendly meeting on Monday with Kharilaos Floriakis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [Exterior]. Hermann Axen conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were warmly reciprocated by Kharilaos Floriakis.

In a fruitful exchange of opinion the international situation and the ensuing tasks as well as the further expansion and deepening of relations between both closely-linked parties were discussed. There was full agreement on all issues dealt with.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Greeted by Sindermann

LD261524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Japanese House of Representatives arrived in the GDR on Sunday. The deputation, headed by Hajime Fukuda, president of the House of Representatives, was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber. Junji Yamada, the Japanese ambassador to the GDR, was present at the welcoming ceremony. During its stay of several days in the GDR the Japanese parliamentarians will hold talks with deputies, exchange information on the two countries' parliaments and visit Dresden Bezirk.

Fukuda Received by Honecker

LD271512 East Berlin International Service in German 1238 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received at the official seat of the Council of State on Monday Hajime Fukuda, president of the Japanese parliament.

During a friendly talk Erich Honecker and Hajime Fukuda praised the good development of relations between the GDR and Japan.

With the visit of the chairman of the GDR Council of State to Japan in May 1981 and the successful implementation of the arrangements made, fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation has attained a new and higher stage. The two sides expressed their wish to continue this constructive line. In this the parliaments of the two states play a substantial role.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the worrying international situation must cause all governments, parliaments and peoples to intensify their work for peace. A nuclear inferno must be averted from mankind, the arms race ended and arms limited and reduced according to the principle of equality and equal security. Broad international contacts and the continuation of the political dialogue between governments and parliaments of states with differing social systems is of positive significance for this.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Junji Yamada, Japanese ambassador to the GDR.

Talks Held With Stoph

LD272108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers received a delegation from the Japanese House of Representatives, led by its president, Hajime Fukuda, for a friendly talk.

During the meeting, which was conducted in an open atmosphere, the representatives of both states stressed that the visit to the GDR by the delegation from the Japanese House of Representatives is an expression of the continually developing good relations between both states and peoples, which serve peace and security in the world and have a beneficial effect on the international situation. Willi Stoph underlined the need to draw lessons from history and make the utmost effort in the current alarming international situation to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear inferno. Common sense, realism and the desire for constructive dialogue and cooperation between states are essential in this.

The politicians paid tribute to the development of relations between both states, which will develop in an even more multifaceted and comprehensive manner on the firm basis of various agreements of mutual advantage and benefit. Willi Stoph informed his Japanese guest about current issues in the GDR's development and about its economic and social policy. The president of the Japanese House of Representatives, Hajime Fukuda, underlined the successful political, economic and social development of the GDR, which deeply impressed the delegation during its stay.

Taking part in the talk were Dr Paul Eberle, People's Chamber deputy and teacher, Klaus Herrmann, deputy minister of science and technology, and other public figures. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the GDR, Junji Yamada, was also present.

Meeting Held With Sindermann

LD271958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received a delegation from the Japanese lower house led by its president, Hajime Fukuda, for a friendly talk on Monday. During the lively discussion Horst Sindermann informed his guests about the tasks and working methods of the GDR's highest representative body. Taking as an example the preparation, decision-making process and implementation of the law on the economic plan, he explained how the deputies fulfill their tasks in the interests of the citizens. The Japanese parliamentarians showed particular interest in the implementation of social policy.

At the end of the meeting, which was also attended by the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Japanese ambassador to the GDR, Junji Yamada, Horst Sindermann gave a reception for his guests, during which he underlined parliamentarians' responsibility for protecting their peoples vital interests. It is not enough to be concerned about peace; the aggravation of the international situation calls for active commitment, he stressed.

Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the Japanese peoples striving for peace and security, after experiencing the terrible and devastating impact and consequences of nuclear bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the positive development of relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Japanese parliament. They valued highly the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR parliamentary friendship groups, which undertake continuous and fruitful work. They both stated that the visit by the delegation from the Japanese lower house to the GDR will give new impetus to the continuation, and deepening of advantageous cooperation between both parliaments.

In the morning the delegation had paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism in a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial in Unter den Linden.

Parliamentarian Interviewed

LD280126 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of Japanese parliamentarians has been in the GDR since yesterday. It is headed by Hajime Fukuda, president of the Japanese Diet. Its members include chairmen of all political parties represented in the Diet. Today there were numerous meetings between the leading political representatives of the GDR and the Japanese guests. Our colleague Thomas Silberstein spoke with President Fukuda.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you have met the leading political representatives of our country: Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. Which topics were at the center of your talks and what impressions will you take home with you?

Answer -- in Japanese fading into German translation] First I must express cordial thanks that the delegation of the Japanese Diet has been so warmly received by the GDR. We discussed various topics with Mr Honecker, Mr Stoph and Mr Sindermann. The topic of peace took first place. Mr Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, particularly stressed the need for disarmament. To this I replied that the Japanese Diet also regards the need for disarmament as a most important matter and has passed relevant resolutions. Mr Honecker told me that in the talks in the Crimea in August Mr Brezhnev, head of the USSR, had specially reaffirmed his will for disarmament.

I know that the President of the United States has also stated his interest in disarmament but the fact is that despite the mutual desire for disarmament no actual disarmament has taken place. For this one first requires mutual trust and I took this opportunity to say this. I also said that in order to promote mutual trust the countries with different political and social systems must encourage a dialogue among themselves as, for example, Japan and the GDR are doing. In this way mutual trust can be deepened.

[Question] At this time of aggravated international tension the questions of safeguarding peace and of containing the arms race deeply concern both the people of Japan and of the GDR. Which role, Mr President, can the parliaments of our countries in particular play in the struggle for peace and detente?

[Answer] As I have just said, the peoples of our two countries have a strong interest in safeguarding peace and in achieving disarmament, especially in view of, as you said, aggravated international tension. Our Diet, as I have already mentioned, has adopted a resolution on the subject of disarmament.

On our visit here our Diet delegation has stressed this point, too. Both parliaments can play a specific role here by deepening contacts and mutual visits and we will continue our efforts to this end.

[Question] For many years, groups of members in the Japanese Diet and in the GDR People's Chamber have been working to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our two countries. What impulses, Mr President, can issue from the activity of these friendship groups for the further expansion of relations between Japan and the GDR?

[Answer] There are, as you say, groups of members in both parliaments. Both sides have already deepened their contacts in various spheres and both sides are working actively. For our part, we shall do our utmost to continue this activity. I have heard that quite soon a GDR economic delegation will be coming to Japan which is very welcome news. It would be very good if it were possible for this economic delegation during its visit to Japan to meet the Diet Economic Committee and to hold talks with it.

[Question] Mr President, I thank you very much for this interview. [end recording]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION MEETS SINDERMANN, FISCHER

LD240354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the imperialist arms buildup policy, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann today pointed out the responsibility of parliamentarians in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. Addressing a delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo, led by its president, Jean Ganga-Zanzou, he said that in order to accomplish tasks for the welfare of the people, the primary need is to secure peace.

The two sides strongly condemned the Israeli aggressor's brutal extermination campaign, carried out with the support and approval of the United States, against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. They call for the immediate punishment of those responsible and agreed that a just and lasting political solution in the Middle East must include a guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to found a state of their own under PLO leadership.

Horst Sindermann and Jean Ganga-Zanzou noted with concern that the policy of aggression and terror of the Botha regime is turning southern Africa into a dangerous source of conflict. They condemned the criminal policies of the racists in Pretoria and emphasized their firm solidarity with the peoples of this region.

During the morning, the delegation from the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of Congo had honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial.

Fischer Receives Delegation

LD242224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received for a friendly talk on Friday the delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of Congo currently in the GDR, headed by its president, Jean Ganga-Zanzou. Both sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Congo are developing to the benefit of both peoples. They discussed the further development of cooperation in all areas. In face of the arms build-up and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, Oskar Fischer and Jean Ganga-Zanzou affirmed the determination of their countries to redouble their efforts to end the arms race, to limit arms to achieve disarmament and to continue peaceful cooperation.

In the exchange of views a great deal of attention was given to developments in southern Africa. Both sides came out in favor of the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

PCP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH DOHLUS

LD232346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Deep concern about the dangerous escalation of the international situation by the global confrontation and arms-drive policy of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism was expressed by a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] headed by Blanqui Teixeira, member of the PCP Political Commission and Central Committee, and Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The Portuguese guests are at present on a study visit to the GDR and were received by Horst Dohlus on Thursday.

Both sides confirmed the resolution of their parties to actively oppose this dangerous policy with all peace-loving and democratic forces. They decisively condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the campaign of murder against the Palestinian people.

Horst Dohlus and Blanqui Teixeira expressed the firm will of the Central Committee of their parties to continue to deepen the close, fraternal relations between the SED and the PCP in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SWEDISH NAVAL DELEGATION

LD241130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0858 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, today received a Swedish naval delegation which has been paying a visit to the GDR, headed by Vice Admiral Per Rudberg, chief of the Swedish Navy. During the meeting Army General Hoffmann said that it is the most urgent concern of the SED's foreign, security and military policy to do everything possible for the safeguarding of peace and of the people's socialist achievements.

Vice Admiral Rudberg expressed thanks for the hospitality they had been shown and described the visit to the GDR as useful for mutual acquaintance and understanding.

'ARAFAT EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SUPPORT

LD271706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Aden, 27 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, has paid tribute to the active solidarity of the socialist states with the struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressor. He was speaking during his stay in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He told ADN correspondents that he felt great gratitude and appreciation for "the fantastic sympathy and support of the socialist German state". Both peoples are linked by close revolutionary ties. Support from the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist states is "valuable moral and political aid for the defense of the just cause of the Palestinian people." This solidarity makes an important contribution to the survival of the Palestinian people.

BULGARIA'S DYULGEROV PRESENTS AWARD TO TISCH

LD242054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party, arrived in the GDR on Friday for a visit lasting several days.

In Bulgaria's cultural and information center in Berlin, the delegation attended the opening of the exhibition "Dimitrov and the Trade Unions."

On behalf of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, Petur Dyulgerov awarded Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR trade union organization FDGB and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the "anniversary medal on the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov." In a short address Harry Tisch stressed that the working class of the GDR identified closely with the work of Georgi Dimitrov. His work for a united front of all peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism, fascism and war was today especially an obligation to act in order to preserve peace for mankind and to put an end to the imperialist arms race.

Arms Race Condemned

LD242104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The most vital task of trade union work today is the struggle for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear global catastrophe. This was stated on Friday in Berlin by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR trade union organization FDGB, and Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, during a talk. They condemned the arms race and confrontation policy of the United States and NATO and reaffirmed the need for trade union campaigns to suport socialist peace strategy.

The trade unionists of both countries paid tribute in this connection to the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. On behalf of the members of their organizations they declared their unreserved solidarity with the Palestinian people, which, under the leadership of its legitimate representative, the PLO, is fighting for the implementation of its inalienable right to create its own state.

DEPUTIES TALK WITH FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU232140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks With SPD Bundestag Deputies"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Dr Fritz Roessel, chairman of the Labor and Social Policy Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, and other deputies conducted talks on Tuesday with SPD deputies of the working group for science and technology of the FRG Bundestag who are currently touring the GDR on a visit. The parliamentarians agreed during the exchange of views that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of ensuring peace and detente. They stressed that regardless of different opinions it is in the interest of both the GDR and the FRG to make their contribution to a greater degree of normalcy and, in this connection, to preserve all the things which have been achieved through detente.

POLITICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH DISCUSSED

LD242158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- There was an exchange of views concerning the class-conscious education of youth between Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization FDJ, and Jerzy Jaskierna, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], on Friday. Jerzy Jaskierna is in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Council of the FDJ.

Egon Krenz briefed his guest on the "peace drive of the FDJ," which is founded on the willingness of young people to contribute to the securing of peace and the strengthening of socialism by means of high personal commitment.

This more than anything else today expressed socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. With its peace drive the FDJ is also taking part in the campaign of the WFDY: "Young people -- unite in struggle. Peace is our first human right."

Jerzy Jaskierna presented a survey of the activities of the ZSMP in the mobilization of the young generation of People's Poland for the implementation of the decisions of the most recent plenary session of the Central Committee of the PZPR. Only a strong socialist People's Poland, he said, could live up to its responsibilities for keeping peace in Europe.

What was of particular importance for the members of the ZSMP was the consolidation of political mass work among young people and the disciplined realization of economic obligations. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides agreed on further steps to deepen their fraternal cooperation.

On Friday morning Jerzy Jaskierna was a guest at the Wilhelm Pieck youth college at Bogensee near Berlin where he was able to observe the Marxist-Leninist education of the youth officials.

PLANNING OFFICIALS HOLD COORDINATION TALKS

LD242036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] In Berlin talks have taken place between the deputy chairman of the planning commissions of Poland and the GDR on coordinating the cooperation plans of the two states next year. The plans will form the basis for working out in detail the protocols on trade during this period. In accordance with the agreements made between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, a discussion was held on the means to further develop and deepen economic cooperation. The structure of the present exchange of goods and services was also discussed as well as the possibility of cooperation to exploit the idle production potential in Polish industry.

TUI CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY TISCH

LD250420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The seventh conference of the textile, clothing, leather and fur workers' Trade Union International (TUI) in the WFTU ended in Berlin on Friday with the election of its leading bodies and the approval of documents. Gilberto Morales from Colombia was reelected TUI president. Jan Kriz (CSSR) was confirmed in his post as general secretary of the TUI.

The participants at the conference addressed a message to the United Nations in which they protested against the genocide in Beirut and called for effective sanctions against the Zionist rulers in Tel Aviv.

At a reception the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, stressed that the outcome of the meeting was an important contribution to the joint activities of the trade unions united in the TUI. Harry Tisch added that all the speakers raised an issue of vital importance for humanity: the issue of war or peace. No trade unionist who has a clear conception of the interests of the working people and the priorities of these interests can avoid this issue.

Jan Kriz stressed that the representatives of the 78 national trade union associations, which represent over 12 million members, had discussed ways of making an even more effective contribution in the future to world peace and disarmament and to solving the most pressing social problems. This was expressed among other things in a peace resolution in which the trade unions condemned the policy of confrontation and arms drive pursued by the Reagan administration and the most aggressive circles in NATO.

LOSONCZI-LED DELEGATION VISITS PORTUGAL

LD271818 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- Today President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, accompanied by his wife, left for an official visit to Portugal on the invitation of Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Pal Losonczi's suite includes Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, Undersecretary of State Zsot Bajnok president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade. Ede Gazdik, Hungarian ambassador to Portugal, is to join the delegation in Lisbon.

Pal Losonczi and his wife and suite were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Bela (?Kopeckzi) [words indistinct] culture, Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and several members of the Presidential Council.

Holds Press Conference

LD280738 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, September 27 (MTI) -- From our correspondents, Ferenc Kiraly and Petre Feher:

"I am the first Hungarian head of state to visit Portugal, and I wish to devote this visit to exploring ways and means of further developing cooperation," stated Pal Losonczi at a press conference at Lisbon airport. The special plane of the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council arrived in the Portuguese capital in the early afternoon. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and his wife were the first to meet Pal Losonczi, and his wife and party.

"I am haapy to visit your country on President Eanes' invitation," said Pal Losonczi at the airport to international pressmen. In present international life, with its disquieting phenomena, this visit proves that neither geographical distance nor diverging social systems can hinder the promotion of relations if we honestly wish to maintain cooperation on the basis of mutual respect. I am returning President Eanes's visit to Hungary of March, 1979, which was a milestone in our countries' cooperation. I assure you that our aim remains the strengthening of comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and in the spirit of peaceful co-existence. I am sure that you and the Portuguese people share these noble objectives. I wish your country further prosperity," concludes Pal Losonczi's statement.

Pal Losonczi and his party then laid a wreath at the tomb of Luis de Camoes.

Official Hungarian-Portuguese talks started with the meeting of President Eanes and Pal Losonczi in the evening.

Presidents Begin Talks

LD272228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi has begun his talks in Lisbon with Eanes, the Portuguese head of state. The president of the Presidential Council arrived in Lisbon this afternoon. He was welcomed at the airport by President Eanes, Prime Minister Balsemao and several members of the Portuguese Cabinet.

In his first statement Pal Losonczi stressed that he wants to devote his visit to broadening Hungarian-Portuguese cooperation. He referred to the fact that his visit is designed to reciprocate President Eanes' visit to Budapest 3 years ago.

The Hungarian delegation drove from the airport to its lodgings. Afterwards Pal Losonczi laid a wreath at the tomb of the great Portuguese poet, Luis de Camoes. From there they set off for the presidential palace where Pal Losonczi began his talks with the head of state, Eanes.

Toasts Exchanged at Banquet

LD280024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Hungarian-Portuguese cooperation should be further extended while taking into account mutual interests. This was stressed by Pal Losonczi at the banquet given in his honor by the Portuguese head of state. The president of the Presidential Council expressed his conviction that by gaining a better knowledge of the opportunities of the other side, numerous forms and areas of cooperation may be found. He referred to the fact that although the social systems of the two countries are different and their foreign political lines are also dissimilar, nonetheless the strengthening of cooperation is in accordance with the interests of both Hungary and Portugal.

Earlier in his toast Eanes, president of the republic, explained that the difficult period in the past had not made it possible to broaden relations between the two countries. However, there are already contracts in force which provide an opportunity for improving contacts. Eanes stressed that each other's differences must be respected and that regular forms of contact should be established so that they may guarantee security and peace.

More on Dinner Speeches

LD280748 Budapest MTI in English 0634 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, September 27 (MTI) -- Ramalho Eanes and his wife gave a gala dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife, currently on an official visit to Portugal, in Lisbon Monday evening. The president of the Republic of Portugal and the president of the Hungarian People's Republic gave toasts at the dinner.

President Eanes stressed: Portugal is maintaining open relations with other countries, and the visit proves that historical traditions are continuing. Portuguese foreign policy is making an effort to act as moderator in regions, such as the southern part of Africa, where it is able to facilitate dialogue between various parties and promote the settlement of tense situations threatened by the use of violence. Unfortunately, there are many hotbeds of tension in international life, which are alarming to free and responsible peoples.

The Portuguese head of state stressed: "We are safeguarding normal relations between states and -- on the basis of mutual dependence and harmony of interest -- we acknowledge basic realities of the present world." On Hungarian-Portuguese relations President Eanes stated that "the difficult problems of the past have not allowed the full development of the possibilities of contact between the two countries. However, the important agreements between Hungary and Portugal, makes us hopeful about the future.

Answering, Pal Losonczi stated: "The series of inter-state agreements, which followed the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, and started cooperation, have to be extended in the spirit of mutual interests. We are convinced that we will find several fields and forms of cooperation by [words indistinct] acquainted with each others' possibilities. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is honestly making efforts to develop and strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with the Republic of Portugal."

The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council mentioned that the social (?situations) of our countries are diverging and there are differences in foreign policy orientation. He expressed the conviction: Mutual and better knowledge of each other serves the interests both of the Republic of Portugal and the Hungarian People's Republic and serves the cause of international detente and security and cooperation in Europe.

In today's world we attach particular importance to this as, regrettably, there are negative phenomena in international politics. "The Hungarian People's Republic does not cherish the illusion that the difficult problems of mankind can be solved," stated the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. "The realization of the principles adopted in Helsinki may not easy, but is possible and necessary. There is no reasonable alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence."

In conclusion Pal Losonczi stated: "We hold the strengthening of ties between our countries and the promotion of relations to be important and we are prepared to do everything we can to achieve this objective."

BALASSA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD252340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Akos Balassa, director of the Political Economy Main Department in the National Planning Office, interviewed by correspondent (Katalin Kondor); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] It has become obvious that we have to change our economic mechanism if we want to survive the world economic crisis.

[Answer] It is an important task of planning to formulate ways of actively reacting to the changing conditions.

[Question] Am I right in saying that in the recent past our reaction has not been too active?

[Answer] Yes. Very serious changes had already started in 1973-74. At the same time we did not change our economic policy; we did not modify the aims which we had formed earlier. We thought our aims could remain the same. Just one example: We stuck to the realization of our development plans with the result that in 1975-76 measures concerning living standards were calculated according to earlier decisions. This was not justified as we see it now. The prices of import products changed rather late and as a result imports were underestimated by Hungarian enterprises. This did not contribute to the improvement of our balance. We came to the conclusion that we have to take external economic changes into consideration much more quickly and unequivocally. We must be more flexible in our decisions. We must not take on responsibilities which are unjustified in the given circumstances.

This means that the plan is becoming more open and that state decisions concentrate on central questions and do not deal with details. At the conference [on long-term planning] it was confirmed that the right way of planning contains alternative programs of action taking into consideration different possible courses of events.

[Question] Let us suppose that the diagnosis is good, that the "prescriptions" are appropriate. But what happens if the "patient" does not act accordingly?

[Answer] Our indirect economic regulators can not be avoided by the "patient," by the enterprises, but it may turn out that these rules are not transferring the central intentions properly. At the conference the opinion was formed that comprehensive modernization and development of the economic management system is needed. The 1968 reform has served well, but in many cases its principles were not transformed into practice properly. Life also demands certain changes at the center of gravity. New tasks demand a further step in the principles which were last formulated 15 years ago.

[Question] What will happen if certain leaders do not understand the necessity of change?

[Answer] Work has begun with the aim of formulating ideas concerning further subtantial development of our economic management system. The results of this work will be discussed by the appropriate organs of the party. First a political decision, then a state decision will be made. Wide participation can be expected in the preparation of these decisions.

Now we can tell openly that in 1968 a wide circle of specialists had reservations against the reform. Today, according to my experience, there is a general opinion saying that we must take a further step toward developing the principles of the earlier reform, toward a more consequent and resolute realization of the state economic policy and a further development of independent and dynamic work of the enterprises.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING 24 SEP

LD260444 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- In its today's session the Hungarian Presidential Council convenes the parliament for October [date indistinct]. The Council of Ministers proposed that the parliament session discuss a report of the minister of home affairs on the situation of public order and security, and a report of the president of the national water authority on topical issues of water conservancy.

Pal Losonczi reported on the friendly working visit to Hungary of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. The Presidential Council approved the report and states that the visit had contributed to the traditional friendship of the two akin peoples, and promoted the development of many-sided relations. It amended a few civil code provisions on housing, and authorized the Council of Ministers to simplify certain administrative procedures. [Word indistinct] judges were relieved and appointed.

GASPAR ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONY

LD271816 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- A ceremony was held in Budapest Monday on the occasion of Armed Forces Day. Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, addressed the ceremony.

"We are not preparing and maintaining our armed forces for war or the invasion of other countries. We are safeguarding our borders, achievements and socialist system, in order to live and work in peace and security, and to develop our country and society we do not want this generation and the future generation to experience the horrors of war and a life of dread and uncertainty. Our people, as always wish to live in peace.

"We are working for a life which we have wanted for a long time, we are protecting a way of life that is our own, and take steps against everything that hinders our objectives, but support everybody and everything which helps us to reach our socialist targets," said Sandor Gaspar.

"Everybody has a duty when our present and future are at stake. Under the present circumstances the full completion of duties, honest and self-sacrificing work are the most successful forms of struggle. We state with satisfaction that there are more and more communities and individuals in our society, who are taking an active part in setting common problems under the present increaseing and changing economic circumstances. This confidence is the major guarantee of the full completion of our targets. Despite the severe circumstances, there is a development in Hungary in all walks of life. There is much to be maintained and it is an important, when troubles there are difficulties everywhere in the world. We, of course, also have problems and they are not minor, our party and government are stimulating society as a whole to overcome these problems, to protect our achievements and to further socialist construction, and enjoy the acknowledgement of the people and work in their basic interests. Effective action is the major means of the enforcement of our socialist ideas and practice.

Sandor Gaspar pointed out: "Our party, government and people will do everything in the future to provide the best opportunities for our armed forces to carry out their work and duties."

"Our strength and sense of security is reinforced by our membership of the united defence force of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty. Unbreakable, friendly ties of fraternal brotherhood-in-arms are linking us to our liberator, the Soviet Union, and the armies and peoples of the socialist countries."

Those present at the ceremony included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, both members of the HSWP Political Committee Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs, Major General Sandor Borbely, national commander of workers' guard, and Tibor Baranyai and Sandor Racz, heads of departments of the HSWP.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY RECEIVES WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION

LD242024 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee met Friday a party delegation of Warsaw, which has been staying in Budapest since Monday, led by Zygmunt Bosiakowski, secretary of the Warsaw committee of the PUWP. Laszlo Marothy informed the Polish guests on timely political issues. The delegation studied the activity of party organizations in Budapest concerning youth, higher education and economy. The Polish delegation has left Hungary.

VISIT BY POLISH CHURCH DELEGATION REPORTED

AU271410 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Polish Church Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Ecumenical Council of the Hungarian churches, a delegation of the Christian Social Association led by Kazimierz Morawski, president of the association and member of the Polish Council of State, stayed in our country and visited several leaders of the Hungarian churches from 20 to 23 September. The Polish delegation was received by Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council. Secretary [of] State Imre Miklos, chairman of the state office for church affairs, had an exchange of views on relations between the state and the churches with the delegation.

TALKS HELD WITH GDR MINISTER IN BUDAPEST

LD251435 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, and Rolf Kersten, GDR minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, had talks in Budapest on September 23-24.

The minister surveyed the state of the implementation of the resolutions of party and government meetings in Budapest in June, 1982.

The economic organizations of the two countries will increase cooperation in engineering, with a special emphasis on the production of energy and material saving equipment.

WIFE SAYS WALESA 'IN GOOD SHAPE'

LD271700 Hamburg DPA in German 1634 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (DPA) -- Lech Walesa's wife, Danuta, today denied rumors that her husband was in a poor state of health. In a telephone conversation with DPA she said that although he felt "like a person in prison," he was, however, "in good shape and condition." She said that since the imposition of martial law last December, he had "not changed at all" psychologically.

KPN MATERIAL FOUND IN U.S. CITIZEN'S POSSESSION

LD271518 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 27 Sep 82

["KPN Behind the Scenes" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- "Archival records, letters and documents showing a system of links between the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) and representatives of anti-Polish quarters in the West have been confiscated by the Polish authorities in the apartment of American citizen (Zbigniew Wolynski), who has been living in Warsaw since 1974 on the basis of the permanent residence permit," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article presenting behind-the-scenes of KPN.

"The materials found in (Wolynski's) Warsaw villa," the Polish army daily pointed out, "include illegal publications of domestic anti-socialist centres which were used in the West for the organization of slanderous campaigns against Poland and her allies."

"During the search carried out in (Wolynski's) apartment, the American consul, who had been allowed to participate, had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the discovered documents. The American Embassy did not issue any declaration or a protest statement this time, though usually it is willing to do so. On the other hand, the KPN has become the defender of the American citizen who violated law in Poland," stated ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PAPERS VIEW SOLIDARITY, TRADE UNIONS' FUTURE

RZECZPOSPOLITA

AU271318 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Sep 82 p 3

['Observer' article: "A Return to the Sources"]

[Excerpts] The results of the discussion of several months' standing presented to the Sejm by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski on 21 July about the ideological assumptions on which the trade union movement in a socialist state ought to be based and on this movement's required organizational structure and everyday aims, have at least not interrupted an exchange of views on this subject which is of paramount importance for Poland in 1982. Discussion on the future of the trade union movement is continuing and will surely receive a new impetus when the trade unions' bill is placed before the Sejm for discussion. From information obtained in the Council of State and in the chancellery of the Sejm, it emerges that this will occur soon.

The continuing criticism of the policy which was advocated by Solidarity's national commission and also by most of its regional chapters and dependent bodies, and the opinions expressed by government representatives on the place and role of trade unions in the socio-economic system of the Polish People's Republic, are constantly making the question of Solidarity's future the order of the day. This question is currently appearing not only in the country's political life, but also in Western mass media. Every day, many bourgeois [burzuazyjny] journalists cram their public with monotonous variations on the subject of Solidarity's future. Will this subject return to Polish political life or not?

One can understand why this question is being constantly repeated, since it has been known for some time of course that the capitalist West quickly became aware that Solidarity, led by leaders and their advisers well known to us, was modelled practically from the outset on an opposition political movement and not on an independent and self-governing trade union. One could easily notice in leadership and advisory teams the existence of compact and clearly anticommunist groups who, often exploiting the not entirely unjustified dissatisfaction of the workers' class, deliberately aimed to destroy the political foundations of People's Poland. So it is no wonder that the capitalist mass media and also the large number of bourgeois politicians demanded with increasing vehemence the restoration of Solidarity in the organizational and personal structure it was in before 13 December 1981.

In thoughts on the subject of the future shape of the trade union movement in Poland, it is difficult not to notice that after the introduction of martial law, unfortunately a necessary operation, the union's name became burdened with highly negative facts. What facts are we talking about? Let us remind the reader.

Today one associates Solidarity also with the underground structures, with the conspiracy against martial law, with activists who are working out plans of battle against the institutions of legitimate state authority, with the organizers of the illegal strikes and street demonstrations which turned into riots, with the printing of illegal leaflets and publications saturated with the spirit of battle against the PZPR, with the peace-keeping forces and the army, with the terrorizing of many of those citizens who desire not only to be loyal to the state but who have also had enough of living in a state of tension and nervousness, and with sabotage. Today one associates Solidarity also with the group of emigrants bent on close cooperation with the most reactionary forces of the imperialist camp, with the intelligence services of NATO countries, with the openly anti-Polish rightwing in the FRG and with the illegal transfer into Poland of printing material, money and so on.

These are then the kind of facts and activities which today burden the name of the union, to which so many people in our country are connected. We aim the following questions at them: Can one imagine any politician taking these facts lightly?

We believe that in defining the future place of trade unions in the socioeconomic structures of People's Poland, the starting point right now should be the chief idea behind the agreements signed by government commissions with striking workers in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, (but not with Solidarity, since Solidarity did not exist in organizational terms in August). The first and second points of the Gdansk agreement express this idea. The first point states that "it is considered useful to set up new, self-governing trade unions which would be a real representative of the workers' class." The second point says that "in creating new, independent, self-governing trade unions, the Interfactory Strike Committee states that they will observe the principles laid down in the Constitution. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of the workers and do not intend to fulfill the role of a political party." In the Szczecin agreement, this idea is expressed by the first point, which states: "It has been agreed that, based on the opinions of experts, self-governing trade unions will be able to arise. They will possess a socialist nature in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic...." None of the agreements which were made establishes a name for the new unions.

We are convinced that our country's supreme authorities will take every care that the reborn trade union movement, in both its ideological assumptions and in its practical goals, will base itself on the main idea contained in the agreements signed 2 years ago.

A reconstruction of the trade union movement based on this idea will be a return "to the sources" and will be an event of historic significance for the fortunes of socialism in our country.

TRYBUNA LUDU

AU271730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 82 p 1

[J. Salecki article: "Unions -- How Necessary"]

[Text] The introduction of martial law brought about a suspension of trade unions' activity, but at the same time it gave a fresh meaning to the question: What is the trade union movement supposed to be like, what are its goals and aims supposed to be, what sort of structures is it to have and what kind of relations with the state and economic administration?

The normalization of public life which has been proceeding over successive months this year has made it possible to undertake discussion on this issue. On 22 February, the Council of Ministers' committee for trade union matters presented "Proposals for Discussion on the Future of the Trade Union Movement," which showed the need to look at the trade union movement in the light of the new political-social and economic situation in the country.

The discussion which went on for several months (in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU among other places) supplied rich material in the form of opinions, conceptions, conclusions and criticisms of the past. Working people generally placed their support in trade unions which, defending the interests of employees, will be at the same time a partner of the authorities and a joint participant in the planning of social and economic policy. As a form of social consultation, the discussion revealed expectations that the trade unions will be a lasting element in public structures [as published] and a significant factor in implementing the program of renewal.

Deputy Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented the government's stance at the July Sejm session. Recognizing and even expressing the right of the unions to make joint decisions concerning social and economic issues, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers linked this right closely to the joint responsibility of unions for the country's development. Issues were described in the same speech which demanded unequivocal solutions from the point of view of the state's interests. These issues are: the model for the trade union movement and for its organizational structures, the principles behind cooperation between the unions and the state and its economic administration, the concept of the unions' independence and the question of the union movement's political attributes.

The need for trade unions is becoming more pressing every day. It is difficult to imagine social life becoming fully normal without the trade union movement, just as it is impossible to implement the complex economic reform without it. In the socialist state oriented toward the interests of the workers' class, it is exceedingly difficult to shape social policy both in theory and in practice, since party initiatives and government proposals are not accompanied by any ideas, support and criticisms from trade unionists.

The idea of setting up a Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is becoming reality, is no doubt a new feature of our public life. It shows that there is social activity and that wide segments of the community are ready to take part in the process of socialist rebirth. Once again the participation of trade unionists would be essential in order to better represent the structures of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth which is forming itself.

The renewal program is a multilevel undertaking, planned to take place over several years. It is difficult to imagine in a socialist state the functioning of the authorities, the development of socialist democracy, the fulfillment of the norms of social justice and the raising of the economy and of people's standard of living to a higher level without the participation of trade unions.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the trade union movement during the ninth party congress. Its resolution contained unequivocal statements defining the PZPR's stance toward trade unions, whose function ought to be "the defense of working interests and rights." The congress also stressed the "need for trade unions to jointly act for the sake of increasing the national income and shaping economic and social policy. The chief principle behind union activity should be to firmly represent widely-conceived working interests and the development needs of the national economy."

While seeking solutions appropriate to today's needs, it is worth reminding oneself of the thoughts of Vladimir I. Lenin which, although formulated over 60 years ago, have lost none of their meaning and validity.

"It is necessary to increase the participation of the working masses themselves more and more in managing the economy and in building new production" is what Lenin wrote in 1921 about the activity of trade unions, which "should be the first coworkers of state authority and constant ones." He recognizes these as a "managerial school [szkola] of socialist industry," and at the same time an important element in the system of socialist democracy and of social control over administration. It is not by coincidence that Lenin himself was the author of a bill on workers' control and a reviewer of a bill on worker-peasant inspection.

Restoring workers' self-management bodies, work on generally reforming the system of wages, the need to prepare a new labor code, making essential modifications to the regulations concerning economic reform -- these are matters and problems whose solution demands the opinions and participation of unions. The same applies to the general shape of social policy and the state's activity concerning the development of the economy and the distribution of the national income, especially in the sphere of consumption.

The renewal of our public life has a common denominator. There is no return to the state of affairs of before August 1980, just as there is no return to the state of affairs of before December 1981. We must shape new structures. At the same time, we must use good models and examples. A return to the sources, a return to the historical experiences of the class trade union movement connected with the party and accepting and implementing its ideological program of social justice may bring special advantages.

To the many millions of working people in Poland who desire peaceful, honorable and better conditions in the country and who are prepared to work honestly and shape their future with citizens' concern, the trade union movement must guarantee the defense of rights and at the same time their participation in deciding on a common Polish future, theirs as well as ours.

PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SOCIETAL ATTITUDES

AU231421 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Stanislaw Bejger, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Gdansk Voivodship Committee, interviewed by Stanislaw Goszczurny: "People Want Accord, Work and Calm" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Two years after the "Gdansk August," what does the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship look like?

[Answer] People in the Gdansk Voivodship want to work in peace and they desire stabilization and an improvement in the economic situation just as they do all over the country. There are clear signs that stabilization is making progress.

The sociopolitical situation in the voivodship is clearly improving and becoming normal, although, of course, this is not taking place without difficulties. Nevertheless, right now plants are basically working without any strikes. There were serious fears on the Gdansk coast at the beginning of this year of whether or not we would be successful in guaranteeing work for all people employed at the time. Activities undertaken for the purpose of guaranteeing full employment have brought the intended effects.

[Question] Is this not a rather optimistic appraisal?

[Answer] No. It was foreseen at the beginning of this year that there would be at least 35,000 unemployed on the Gdansk coast, and some pessimists even foresaw a figure of 75,000. These forecasts have not come true. Right now we have a serious shortage of laborers. All together, plants need around 12,000 people. For example, the Paris commune shipyard in Gdynia is looking for 3,000 workers, while the Lenin Shipyard is looking for 1,500. Of course, full employment is only one side of the problem. A more important matter right now is to make correct use of working time and to better organize work in order to achieve greater efficiency and a growth in production, and a change in the structure of employment is often important as well.

[Question] How has such a situation come about?

[Answer] An improvement in material supplies to industry, mainly to the shipping and processing industries, has influenced this above anything else. Additional orders from the Soviet Union and cooperation agreements made with this country concerning the shipping industry are very important for the shipyards.

[Question] Is this situation being reflected in the moods of the inhabitants of the coast?

[Answer] The community's mood has clearly improved and I believe it is still changing in the same direction. This is expressed in increasingly broader support for the undertakings of the party and the government, and we are observing more active support for the line of the ninth congress and for the program of General Jaruzelski's government.

[Question] What is the situation inside plants and among the work forces like?

[Answer] A clear stabilization is occurring there. An example of this is the appearance of an infrastructure in plants, involved not only in production matters but in social and human ones as well. Of particular significance is the appearance of social commissions, which have begun to tackle social and living problems on a wide scale and have lately also involved themselves with matters of safety and hygiene at work. The voivodship committee executive committee discussed this problem not long ago and said that despite the crisis situation and the lack of satisfactory resources for safety and hygiene at work, a clear drop in the number of work accidents has occurred. Nevertheless, we said that there is a need for party organizations and plant managements to increase their concern for the elimination of the causes of these accidents.

Good activity by consultative commissions and by workers' self-management initiative groups can also be seen in many plants; nevertheless, the movement for setting up self-management bodies has been forming rather slowly up to now. That is why we have undertaken activities aimed at speeding up the formation of self-management bodies -- talks are being held in all plants. It emerges from these talks that there is a lot of understanding for the need to establish workers' self-management bodies, among other things, as a condition for the correct implementation of economic reform.

[Question] The Gdansk coast is our main center of maritime economy. What state is the economy in right now?

[Answer] The maritime economy has been and will be dominant in the economy of the voivodship. Right now it is achieving good results despite the crisis.

[Question] Crews sailing in merchant and fishing vessels have constant direct contact with the West; they call at hundreds of foreign ports. What can you say about the attitudes of these crews at present?

[Answer] Despite strong pressure from hostile propaganda on seamen, sailors and fishermen in foreign ports, their attitude has been honorable and correct in the overwhelming majority of cases. Only a small number of cases of leaving ship have occurred since 13 December, 1981 in foreign ports.

[Question] Can you supply figures illustrating this problem?

[Answer] Yes, the figures are very significant. Between 13 December and 1 September, 374 sailors out of 10,280 employed deserted Polish ocean lines vessels in foreign ports. And it ought to be stressed that the crews are subjected to particularly strong propaganda pressure in the West. Even fewer of our fishermen have deserted their vessels. Out of 4,100 men sailing in the "Dalmor," only 76 have deserted.

I may add that more and more requests for permission to return to Poland have been arriving lately. After careful thought and after having made contact with life abroad, many people reach the conclusion that they made a mistake and express a desire to return.

[Question] Finally, maybe a few words about the future of our maritime economy.

[Answer] The principles behind the state's maritime policy are being worked out at present and conditions for the development of the maritime economy are being considered. This topic will be on the agenda of the tenth PZPR Central Committee plenum, which will consider them in the context of the points of the 3-year economic plan.

PAPER VIEWS 'DAILY DUTIES' OF PARTY PRESS

AU271716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Michal Misiorny article: "The PZPR Press -- Our Daily Duties"]

[Excerpts] The experience of the party and its internal crisis expressed through a loss of its ties with the workers class and all the people, through the gradual deformation of its leading role in the state and through the drying up of its ideological activity have also affected the party press and have become its experience and crisis.

Today the situation of the party journals is the situation of the entire party -- that party which in the spirit of the ninth congress is continuing the process of its internal rebirth and, by returning to its ideological foundations and class bonds, is fighting to regain the trust of all the social forces that want to actively and constructively participate in lifting our state our of its great crisis.

By speaking of the need for the Marxist-Leninist party to return to its ideological-philosophical sources, we return to the Marxist understanding of social practice. This statement is very crucial for the party press. The Polish crisis will not end the moment its troublesome economic aspects are overcome. On the contrary, such an easy and non-dialectical view of the future may become another source of disappointment. Marxist theory proclaims that economic conditions play the basic role in the development of social consciousness; nevertheless, these conditions can and should be intensified and changed by the conscious activities of man.

A constructive criticism of past errors and shortcomings should provide us with methodological directives that, transmuted by the practice of the individual editorial boards of journals, will help change the journalistic language and arguments.

They will also make it possible to address our publications to a specific human being, one whose face denotes a thinking capacity and who is not uncritical or naive. This process is already continuing because the PZPR press has traversed a long road in the past 2 years. But the journey is still long.

The efforts to win every individual reader and the press' ardent participation in implementing the idea of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth are all the more difficult tasks to accomplish today since they have to be implemented under conditions of an acute political struggle. The adversary of socialist Poland has still not laid down his arms and is influential especially in those areas in which our arguments are still ineffective. The adversary is also using flattery in his struggle which is the most cruel form of demagogy, to which certain communities, particularly young people, are very susceptible. Today it is extremely easy to stylize such communities as the indefatigable knights of the romantic underground. This is easier to do than to make them believe in a model of the citizen who in addition to "no" knows a few other words.

The aim of the adversary of socialist Poland is at least to maintain the maximally drastic and antagonistic divisions of our society. Like every kind of destructive work, this is easier to achieve than to engage in positive activities. One needs no program for destroying anything to the very end. However, this situation should not weaken the party press. On the contrary, we should treat this situation as a challenge to every publication we put out. Nor should this situation weaken the press' commitment to popularizing the stream of patriotic agreement. The idea of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth is a good which we should seek to realize in the face of all obstacles and with regard to which we should realize that it has gained the support of political parties and lay religious associations representing a large part of our society.

In addition: Most of the present knights of the underground are errant knights, and there are always noble individuals among such knights. Although appearances might justify a different evaluation, this assessment is a certainty -- one of those certainties that have furnished the workers class and its party with their characteristic historical optimism.

In this context two areas of the editorial activity of the PZPR press come to mind as most prominent: concern for the high standards and precise argumentation of the publications that can influence the development of the political education of readers and the development of that line of writing which will help deepen society's knowledge of history. The ninth congress resolution drew attention to this, noting that national history is now becoming yet another field of political rivalry and of the struggle for the minds of people, especially of the young generations of Poles. Today the demand for myths has increased, but the demand for critical and comprehensive knowledge has decreased.

The ninth congress resolution includes words that sum up the duties of our editorial boards: "The party press should fight to implement the ideological principles of socialism in daily life, should protect the interests of the workers class and the working people and should boldly oppose all kinds of degeneration in social life, winning society over for party policy and consolidating its credibility in the minds of society. The press party must inspire party organizations, the functioning of the socialist state and the life of society." The PZPR press is daily published in millions and millions of copies and its social range is considerable, which makes clear the possibilities and opportunities that the press journalists now have. Their talents, commitment, inventiveness and ideomoral attitudes will determine not only their individual authority as writers, but, to a considerable degree, also the cause they serve -- socialist renewal.

CENTRAL REVISION COMMISSION ON PARTY TASKS

AU271436 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Piotr Rzadca report: "Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission -- Activity To Stimulate the Party"]

[Text] The Central Auditing Commission held its fourth plenum on 23 September in the presence of the chairmen of voivodship auditing commissions.

The plenum, which was chaired by the commission's chairman Kazimierz Morawski, was attended by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Gen Div Wladyslaw Mroz, chief of the Armed Forces Inspectorate. Tadeusz Miclak, chairman of the Main Auditing Commission of the ZSL, and Adam Langer, chairman of the Main Auditing Commission of the SD, listened to debates.

The fourth plenum was devoted to improving the style of the functioning of party echelons and to the manner in which they implement their political tasks.

K. Morawski introduced the plenum discussion by reading a report on a wide range of themes and spoke of the changes within the party, the transformation of the ninth congress resolutions into specific action programs, the efforts to revitalize the basic party organizations and the work of party aktivs to promote party unity. Stressing the importance of society's response to the party's work, he noted that what counts is not only the correctness of resolutions, but also the manner and style of activity. He recalled that a lack of consistent control over the implementation of decisions and the unjustified conviction that resolutions should implement themselves almost automatically are frequent defects in one's attitudes. K. Morawski also spoke of the importance of each party member's militancy for the way in which the party fulfills its leading role in the state and society and listed various shortcomings of the party echelons' daily activities.

K. Morawski stressed the value and effects of the comprehensive control checks carried out in voivodships by party commissions and by the Armed Forces Inspectorate.

Reporting on the performance of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission since the ninth congress, Jozef Oleksy, head of the Central Auditing Commission Bureau, stressed the importance of the commission, which should correctly respond to the proposals and demands submitted by the basic party organizations and to the citizens' letters and complaints. He recalled that ever since its inception, the commission had analyzed 29 themes on party internal life and had carried out 4,303 control checks in 66 party bodies at all levels and in 3,430 basic party organizations.

During the ensuing discussion members of the Central Auditing Commission and chairmen of the voivodship commissions exchanged experiences and spoke of the results of control checks, stressing that now when the party has developed its own program the most important question is not what should be done, but how this program would be implemented in the most extensive way with the help of the broadest possible segments of our community. They drew attention to the manner in which party members do their work in workers and territorial self-management groups and to the fact that they must be present in and influence the implementation of the economic reform to ensure the achievement of social aims.

Speaking during the debate, J. Czyrek said that the ninth party congress had bestowed special importance on the auditing commissions as the bodies that are expected to ensure that party statutes are observed and that help to strengthen the ties between party bodies and party members and people's trust in the policy and leadership of the party and to see that no irregularities occur in internal party life.

J. Czyrek stressed that it is very important for the party to combine its two roles -- the leading role and the role of servant of society. The party has already regained its leading role in the state, he said, and is serving all our people through its program. At present, the individual militancy of party members, above all of those who are in leading positions on the recommendation of the PZPR, is what matters most. Holding their official posts, they should win allies for the party program, fight for the implementation of the adopted line and see that party decisions are implemented in daily life. J. Czyrek also discussed the role of party members in workers self-management groups and in the burgeoning Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. Party members have just as important tasks to fulfill in the field of economic reform and in the struggle against any social diseases. J. Czyrek drew attention to the importance of the coming accountability campaign for tapping the militancy of all party members and basic party bodies.

Stressing the role of the auditing commissions, J. Czyrek said that 25,000 members of these commissions fulfill not only control duties, but also agitation tasks, promote political inspiration and support party bodies in their educational activities.

The Central Auditing Commission passed a resolution, one postulate of which is that work should begin on the bill that would provide for a uniform system of state and social control.

PARTY ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETS

LD272214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission today examined the fundamental elements of the national socioeconomic plan for the next 3 years and long-term proposals covering the period until 1990. The basis of the discussion on these subjects was provided by two documents: a report on the introduction of economic reform during the first half of this year and variants on the concept of the national socioeconomic plan for the period until 1985 as well as the basic assumptions for a plan covering the period 1986-90. The commission also studied the results of discussions held in voivodship party committees, party organizations and ad hoc Central Committee commissions.

The session was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Tarnow.

An introduction to the discussion was provided by Andrzej Karpinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and by Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform. During the discussion it was said among other things that the choice of the right concept of the plan must depend, to a considerable extent, on the socio-economic situation which, in turn, will be influenced by such factors as the supply of raw materials, the state of indebtedness to capitalist countries and the volume of agricultural production. With national income, members of the commission spoke in favor of the concept of the protection of consumption, while noting at the same time the necessity for taking into account -- within the provisions of the 3-year plan -- the needs of the mangement of food resources. It was also postulated that the matter of working on free Saturdays be left to the individual decisions of enterprises and ministerial departments.

It would also be very much to the point to orient the concept of the plan in the direction of effectiveness; this is reflected in the preference given to such factors as a consistent introduction of economic reform, the reorganization of the structure of the national economy and the increase in the activities of the scientific research backup facilities. Also of key importance is the need for the decisive direction of the development of the national economy toward an increase in exports. Of great importance, among other things, is the continued development of economic cooperation with socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union.

Those who took part in the discussion spoke also in favor of greater than hitherto resolve and discipline in the introduction of the economic reform. Attention was also drawn to the expedience of introducing into the financial system of enterprises a strong anti-inflation mechanism.

It was recognized in the discussion that the most urgent task of the reform should now be deemed to lie in the introduction of a new system of remuneration which would reinforce the motivation factor in the pay system.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD272044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has been in session to debate "the state and results of the implementation of the economic reform during the first half of the current year." Army General, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired the deliberations. The report on the results of the reform was presented by the government plenipotentiary on economic reform affairs. Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski presented the opinions of the Consultative Economic Council on the subject.

During the debate, the Council of Ministers took into consideration and accepted opinions and proposals made at the 22 September session of the Economic Reform Commission as well as information supplied by the Supreme Control Chamber concerning implementation of the reform. The session was also attended by representatives of managements and worker self-management bodies of 17 enterprises.

The Council of Ministers decided that the reform is a great change for the country. There can be therefore no talk on turning one's back on it. It is necessary to persist in continuing work for rebuilding the system of the functioning of the economy. Social assessments of the implementation of the reform vary. Negative opinions about the results of the reform arise, among others, from the fact that one confuses the results of the implementation of the reform with the effects of the economic crisis covering individual groups of the public in an unequal manner. Weaknesses of the practical implementation of the economic policy as regards the unsocialized sector of the economy are thus being revealed.

The government discussed methods of counteracting easy and unjustified enrichment of certain circles of the public. The government is also determined to combat profiteering, as well as a parasitic style of life. One of the fundamental solutions of the economic reform is the principle of self-management. Conditions arising from martial law caused a suspension, for a certain period of time, of the process of creating workers self-management, which was a considerable restriction for the implementation of the reform. In recent weeks the resumption of the functioning of self-management bodies has been considerably accelerated. Nonetheless, the number of enterprises in which organs of self-management function is small. The Council of Ministers recommended that intensive activities should be undertaken aimed at the creation of conditions which would make it possible to implement the principle of self-management of enterprises. At the same time, it was recommended that a comprehensive economic program concerning training of self-management activists should be worked out and implemented.

The Council of Ministers discussed the proposals submitted, and recommended that the Economic Committee would discuss them and adopt solutions which would be conducive for the reform entering a more advanced phase at the beginning of next year.

Subsequently, the Council of Ministers accepted the plans for changes in the system of the functioning of state enterprises next year, and committed the Economic Committee to consider necessary corrections in the system of the functioning of enterprises in accordance with the directions set up by the government.

A resolution concerning general directions of agreements of sale and supplies between units of socialized economy was adopted.

MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON GOODS PRODUCTIVITY

LD262248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Domestic Trade and Services Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec and Chemical and Light Industry Minister Henryk Grzywa interviewed by an unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lakomiec] The ministry is the coordinator of many market topics. I do not conceal that with regard to trade exchange we are in debt to some socialist countries; we will rectify the situation when the market situation improves. But there is still another element to which we pay particular attention in the ministry's activity. It seems to some enterprises that the producer's market, the producer's diktat which exists today, can force trade to take every product. This must not be so: The quality of goods has also an essential significance. We have registered chicanery by trade enterprises which have drawn the supplier-producer's attention to poor quality. Those enterprises often did not get the next consignment of goods. We are also gearing our organizational activity so as to remove this kind of dishonesty by some producers.

It is obvious that we will not improve the commodity situation rapidly, but sales talk must not always be accompanied by hatred, swearing or contempt. I am thinking here of both sides of the counter, and that on which the seller stands has a particular significance. And fianlly, working hours. I have made a decision on the basis of which Saturday must be better served and better used. Of course, this is not an easy decision, but its implementation will be seen through to the end. One of the directions in which we are working is the struggle against speculation. We are applying here a relentless (?regime); it has not yet always been crowned with success. Pelase remember that the army of trade employees is great; in the retail trade alone there are more than 700,000 people. In this enormous army, there are people who, unfortunately, have nothing in common with professional ethics. They find themselves there completely by chance, often without commercial training; hence the fight against speculation has a real significance. I am not pleased with the progress in this sphere and in accordance with the requirement, by government decisions, we will be stepping up this work.

[Question] How is one to understand the following? A young man and woman received this year a loan, they are a married couple. In November it will be a year since their marriage. However, wherever they go for a carpet, they must register for the year 84-85, for furniture the same, for a washing machine the same, for a refrigerator, also 84-85.

[Lakomiec] This is a theme experienced by a large part of our community because the goods situation continues to be difficult.

We would like the waiting period to be about the same in various voivodships. But can we shorten this period? We can. It depends on ourselves, because most of these goods are home-produced. If output will increase, we will realize this very quickly. If we are not going to work on free Saturdays, where raw materials are available; if we refuse to commission a third shift, although it is being better paid, it is clear that we will not shorten waiting periods.

I should like to stress this once more. Only higher deliveries can speed up the improvement of the market situation as well as satisfying the wishes of young married couples.

[Question] And now the light and chemical industries. Here is Minister Henryk Grzywa.

[Grzywa] As regards some products made by our ministry, we are not producing less than in the past. As regards some, we in fact produce more than ever in our People's Poland.

[Question] For instance?

[Grzywa] For instance, washing powders. We produce more, but there is no washing powder. In all, as regards shoes, which are at present in very short supply, we do not produce less, but there is no surplus of footwear on the market, not even for children. This is presumably due to the fact that the money reserves of the population are still high; the prices have not gone up excessively, there is not yet a price [word indistinct] and they are being bought out. It is to be expected that some find their way not to the shop counter but through different channels. In fact, one can buy shoes in the bazaars, unfortunately at exhorbitant prices.

We would like to bring about a situation where, despite these speculations, despite the buying out, goods would be available on the market. Thus our first objective is to step up output. The second one, connected with it, is the increase of productivity. Unfortunately, productivity has recently declined.

Industry's Needs

PM271153 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Sep 82 p 5

[Jan Antosik, chief of Materials Management Office, interviewed by PAP journalist Slawomir Poprowski -- date, place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] FROM THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR OUR ECONOMY HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM AN ENORMOUS DEFICIT OF MANY BASIC RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. THIS SHORTAGE OFTEN NECESSITATES DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN PRODUCTION. WHAT IS THE STATE OF OUR MATERIALS PROCUREMENT NOW, WHAT ARE WE THREATENED WITH AND WHAT CAN WE COUNT ON IN THE COMING MONTHS? -- ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN BY THE CHIEF OF THE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT OFFICE, MINISTER JAN ANTOSI, IN AN INTERVIEW GRANTED TO PAP JOURNALIST SLAWOMIR POPOWSKI.

[Antosik] Our materials procurement continues to be subjected to considerable disruption. Although the extent of this is gradually diminishing, our industry is still struggling under a shortage of certain basic raw and other materials.

IN THE FIRST 7 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR WE HAVE WITNESSED A FURTHER DROP, BY 37 PERCENT, OF MATERIALS IMPORTED FOR OUR INDUSTRIES FROM THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. For example, imports of crude oil, metallurgical products and cellulose fell by a half, and those of iron ores by almost 33 percent.

The decline in imports of raw materials and components for the chemical industry and also of coproduction elements for the electrical machine-building industry is still considerable.

ON THE OTHER HAND, AN INCREASE HAS BEEN REGISTERED IN THE IMPORT OF SUPPLIES TO OUR INDUSTRIES FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES: Among other things, supplies of chemical fibers for the textile industry, cellulose for the paper industry, and also paper and synthetic rubber.

Prognoses for the second half of the year are not, unfortunately, optimistic. WE CANNOT COUNT ON OBTAINING ANY CREDITS, AND WE CAN ONLY ALLOCATE TO IMPORT SUPPLIES FOR INDUSTRY AS MUCH HARD CURRENCY AS WE CAN EARN HROUGH EXPORTING -- and, even then, only after we have deducted the amount needed for our debt repayments.

Whether the situation can be improved -- although it can only improve to a point -- will depend on how smoothly we are able to change the structure of our imports from the capitalist countries.

THIS MEANS THAT MANY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY WHICH DEPEND ON IMPORTED, OR COOPERATIVELY PRODUCED, PRODUCTION SUPPLIES WILL NOT IN THE NEAREST FUTURE BE GIVEN ANY OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION. This applies in particular to the chemical and consumer goods industries, and also some sectors of the machine-building industry.

A BETTER SITUATION SHOULD EXIST IN THOSE ENTERPRISES WHICH PROCESS RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS IMPORTED FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. In this area, a further galvanization of imports should take place in the second half of the year.

[Question] To put it in more concrete terms, what have we got and what do we lack most at the moment?

[Answer] Relatively speaking, our most satisfactory supplies come from our domestic resources. FIRST OF ALL, WE HAVE GOT OUR HARD COAL. ITS INCREASED EXTRACTION HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO SATISFY DOMESTIC DEMAND IN FULL, AND TO CONTINUE SUPPLYING OUR CUSTOMERS. NEITHER CAN ANYONE COMPLAIN OF POWER SHORTAGES. WE DO NOT LACK CEMENT.

But the remaining raw and other materials present problems. There are difficulties with supplies of gasoline. As for nonferrous metals, we have no tin. This is causing a further drop in the production of tinplate, tin-and-lead alloys [spoiwa cynowo olowiowe], bearing metals and so forth.

In addition, we have an aluminum shortage. There is also a shortage of storage cells, caused by the lack of imported ebonite casings.

We could continue with this kind of enumerating game for a long time. But it is worth stressing that THE SCARCITY OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS IS BY NO MEANS THE ONLY REASON WHY INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE TO LIMIT THEIR PRODUCTION OUTPUT. IF, FOR INSTANCE, WE ARE AT THE MOMENT SHORT OF CAR TIRES, THIS IS NOT DUE TO SHORTAGES OF RAW MATERIAL BUT MAINLY TO THE FACT THAT THERE ARE MANPOWER SHORTAGES IN CAR TIRE FACTORIES....

[Question] A lot is being said about the Polish economy being dependent on imports. What is the truth?

[Answer] ...There are many misunderstandings here which need to be cleared up. Last year Poland's per capita imports stood at $431. The corresponding figure for the same period for Bulgaria was $1,182; for Czechoslovakia, $961; for the GDR, $1,131.

If we compare these figures we might conclude that in comparison with other countries Poland's economic dependence on imports is relatively small.

However, the problem lies elsewhere: the country's exporting capability. To put it simply, in order to be able to import it is also necessary to sell. But last year exports of our commodities fell by $3.7 billion compared to 1982, and our imports fell by more or less the same amount, that is $3.6 billion.

In the case of our economy there are important special circumstances which lend a specific character to the question of imports from the capitalist countries.

FIRST, THE RANGE OF PRODUCTS WE IMPORT FROM ABROAD IS VERY WIDE. Sometimes those are really small-scale items, representing literally trifling sums, but they can still govern the rhythmic functioning of production.

SECOND, UNTIL RECENTLY WE WERE IMPORTING MANY INDUSTRIAL DELIVERIES ON CREDIT, BUT NOW THESE ARE AVAILABLE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR READY CASH. This means we must sell before we are able to buy.

AND, THIRD, IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT AT PRESENT THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, ARE TRYING TO REALIZE THEIR OWN POLITICAL GOALS THROUGH THE INSTRUMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE, AND THUS THEY ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR ECONOMIC WEAKNESS.

I believe that currently there are three main lines of action toward achieving for our economy not so much independence from imports as a guarantee of the essential supplies of raw and other materials.

ABOVE ALL ELSE IT IS VITAL TO DEVELOP OUR EXPORT PRODUCTION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, AND TO IMPROVE OUR EXPORT EFFECTIVENESS.

PARALLEL TO THAT, WE MUST ELIMINATE SUPERFLUOUS IMPORTS AND SUBSTITUTE OUR DOMESTIC MATERIALS FOR THEM ON A LONGER SCALE.

FINALLY, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WE INTENSIFY OUR COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND JOINTLY SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS.

[Question] These lines of action are self-evident but, after all, it is difficult to change the production system practically overnight, to introduce new raw materials and the new technologies which these often require. To what extent is this at all possible at the present moment?

[Answer] The economic restrictions introduced against Poland by the Western countries have naturally resulted in a grave reduction in the import of industrial production supplies. This year it will be as much as 40 to 50 percent less than in 1980.

That means a huge restriction of the source of our supplies, and it will certainly be difficult to find some new sources to make up for the loss in a short time. But it is not impossible. This year in particular many measures have been undertaken -- and new ones are continuously tried -- to lessen the adverse consequences of the import restrictions.

WE ARE ALREADY USING OUR DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS TO A LARGER EXTENT, AND IN MANY CASES WE ARE IMPORTING FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THEREBY MAKING UP FOR THE LIMITATIONS RESULTING FROM THE RESTRICTED IMPORTS FROM THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

It is estimated, for example -- and this would answer your question to a certain extent -- that in the first half of this year the value of commodities produced using our own raw materials instead of those we have previously imported was about Z100 billion.

[Question] If we continued with these calculations might we in consequence reach a point where it would appear that we can altogether abandon importing industrial supplies from the capitalist countries...?

[Answer] Such a conclusion would be economically nonsensical. BY ADOPTING ANTI-IMPORT MEASURES WE DO NOT AIM TO ACHIEVE SOME SORT OF AUTARKY IN THE SPHERE OF RAW MATERIALS. This is plainly impossible. We are at the moment operating under special circumstances.

The decline in supplies from aborad is in some instances nothing short of dramatic, and our decisions may sometimes appear to be caused by panic.

IN THE LONG RUN, HOWEVER, THE ESSENTIAL GOAL IS NOT SO MUCH TO MAKE THE POLISH ECONOMY INDEPENDENT OF IMPORTS AS TO EFFECT ITS FAR-REACHING RATIONALIZATION. WE CAN ONLY BUY RAW MATERIALS ABROAD IN THE QUANTITIES WE REALLY NEED, CAN AFFORD AND FIND IT WORTHWHILE TO IMPORT.

Only after meeting these three conditions, after drawing up an accurate economic calculation (and this should be the decisive factor), can we make decisions about changing production profiles or making new investments.

These problems cannot in any case be limited exclusively to matters of imports of industrial supplies. THE WHOLE SPHERE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT NEEDS TO BE PUT IN ORDER.

PAP REPORTS ANTISPECULATION OPERATION, MEASURES

LD271504 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 27 Sep 82

["Fight Against Black Market Dealings" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Sept. -- The data of the militia chief headquarters indicate that the number of revealed consumer-hurting offences has stayed at a stable -- though high -- level for the past four months. Overall, nearly 50,000 people have been punished for black market offences in the eight months of this year.

A successive anti-speculation operation has been carried out this month in Gdansk by 45 social control activists, including 36 workers of Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard. As a result, six legal proceedings have been started, 7 persons have been summoned before misdemeanor courts and 15 have been fined, and black market goods worth nearly 200,000 zloties have been confiscated.

In Lublin Province, 13 new anti-speculation commissions were formed last month. There are 46 such commissions in that region, comprising nearly 450 persons. The voivodship anti-speculation commission is supported in its work by a special flying squad formed 2 months ago which has alredy intervened in more than 100 cases involving concealment of goods in stores, protectionist sales and dishonest activity of catering industry employees. Recently, the local authorities have begun organizing worker brigades of market control.

The Rzeszow region governor has recently set up a special voivodship team to handle wastefullness, mismanagement, specualtion, inappropriate functioning of trade and services.

In Gryfin, the Szczecin Voivodship, legal steps have been taken recently against a four-man gang forging food coupons and speculating with commodities bought with forged coupons. The printing equipment and part of the forged coupons have been confiscated.

LABOR SHORTAGE EXPECTED IN NEXT FEW YEARS

LD262118 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Sept -- According to the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, in the next few years Poland will not face the threat of unemployment and, to the contrary, there will be a shortage of labour.

For instance in August, despite a downward trend, 370 thousand jobs were offered. One of the reaaons for that is the shorter working week resulting from the introduction of free Saturdays. Besides, many enterprises are reluctant to make redundancies in hope of an improvement in the supply of spare parts and raw materials.

There are also enough jobs for all school-leavers who are willing to take up a job this year, although the work offered is not always in line with the qualifications and aspirations of these young people.

According to the ministry's information, out of this year's 381,000 school-leavers, 230,000 had been employed up to August 25, which is over 60 percent of the whole. There are even more jobs available for the remaining 151,000, although there is a divergence in the structure of the demand for and supply of labour in various fields. The high surplus of job offers concerns only leavers of vocational schools.

CONSUMERS FEDERATION DISCUSSES FOOD SUPPLIES

LD262334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The views and proposals related to market supplies and the functioning of trade, presented to journalists after a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Consumers, contain many critical elements. In the opinion of the federation, practice does not confirm the theses with regard to full cover for food ration cards; primarily, inefficient organization of commerce is responsible. Periodically there are shortages of vegetable fats, particularly butter and margarine, as well as flour, grains, semolina and sugar.

The federation has asked Vice Premier Zenon Komender to examine the possibility of modifying rations of some food articles. The representatives of the federation have, among other things, drawn attention to the deteriorating quality of many goods offered, despite increased prices; the worsening of services for customers and to the intensification of speculation, in which a considerable number of commerce employees participate.

TRADE MINISTER ON MEAT, SHOE RATIONING

LD271738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Interview granted to correspondent Anna Andrzejewska by Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of internal trade and services -- recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Do you foresee any changes to the rationing system? Are you going to provide extra supplies outside the rationing system or is it too early for this?

[Answer] In October we will abolish the need for ration cards for powdered milk for infants. Otherwise the rationing system will cover the sale of the same commodities as hitherto.

[Question] What is the date for the introduction of ration cards for beef on the bone and what quantity will be involved?

[Answer] The card will be valid beginning in November; it will amount to about 1/4 of the amount due under the meat rationing system.

[Question] How long will this arrangement last?

[Answer] No one is able to foresee. It will be enforced until an improvement is achieved in the procurement of pork.

[Question] Now, the subject of butter: Is there a chance we shall be able to obtain the butter due under the rationing system?

[Answer] We have stocked more than 40,000 tons of butter and this will be enough to maintain rationing card norms without any change and will ensure the continuity of sales until the new season of increased procurement of milk, that is, until May.

[Question] I will return for a moment to the question of meat. Do you foresee reduced supplies of pork and smoked meat products to the shops?

[Answer] I do not forecast a reduction in the supplies of pork, but on the basis of the information supplied by our meat industry it is expected that the amounts of supplies provided hitherto will remain unchanged. That means that pork will account for 30 percent of the total amount of meat supplies. As regards smoked meat products, although we have difficulties with the purchase of sausage skins, which are imported for hard currency, these particular meat products will be supplied at the rate obtaining hitherto -- within the limits of 40-42 percent of the total supplies of [word indistinct].

[Question] We are normally taken by surprise by the fact that your ministry suddenly extends the duration of the validity of meat ration cards for a few days into the following month. Do you foresee such a possibility this month?

[Answer] We did this in August and for obvious reasons. Young people return often from their vacations with ration cards that have not been used. Others also came back from holiday, and in such a situation it was difficult to prevent consumers from utilizing their August ration cards in the first few days of September. It is, in my opinion, a decision dictated by life itself and therefore we made such a decision.

[Question] But everybody was delighted by it; I did not say that in the sense...[Lakomeic interrupts]

[Answer] Well, not everybody was delighted. I have been approached with objections on this subject from many quarters, especially from trade enterprises.

[Question] You realized in this way the whims of the trade system over which you preside.

[Answer] The trade system has no whims really, but it has to adhere to a very strict accounting for every single kilogram of meat supplied. We have to ensure a system of control to enable the personnel of the trade system to cope with their responsibilities.

[Question] And what about cigarettes?

[Answer] Imported cigarette stocks have almost completely run out; their stocks had been accumulated over a long period but the import of cigarettes for the remaining part of this year will not be great -- only cigarettes imported from Albania, and these will account for only 3 weeks' sales outside the rationing system. We shall also maintain sales outside the rationing system of those home-produced cigarettes which have been freely on sale hitherto. From May to August we sold 2 billion cigarettes outside the rationing system. Unfortunately, we shall not be able to afford this in the future.

[Question] We are very much looking forward to the ration cards for footwear which you have promised.

[Answer] We have worked out a system which authorizes governors to issue vouchers -- not ration cards -- for the purchase of footwear: one pair of shoes per one adult until the end of March 1983. I have in mind all footwear: winter and all-year-round footwear. This amount of supplies will be guaranteed. I repeat, one pair per person aged more than 15 years. I would like, however, to make a request for understanding. This footwear is not held in stock. It comes from current imported supplies and from current home production. The sales will be in progress gradually at the rate at which the trade receives deliveries of footwear, until the end of March 1983.

[Andrzejewska] We shall have to pray that our feet will not get cold.

NEW HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OUTLINED, VIEWED

PM241403 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 3-5 Sep 82 p 4

[Ireneusz Golebiewski article: "Alma Mater Autonomous"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] On 1 September this year the long-awaited Higher Education Act, which at one time had been exciting considerable emotions within society, came into force. Among other things it has settled a number of questions concerning the definition of the autonomy and self-government of institutions of higher education. This probably marks the final departure from the bureaucratic methods of administration following a model that imposes on higher education establishments an obligation to impart kinowledge "in the specified time, in specified portions and to a specified standard." The legislators have also rejected some proposed solutions which totally opposed the state's influence on the development of education and scientific research and proclaimed the so-called total freedom of learning, consisting -- as it was once formulated by Prof K. Ajdukiewicz -- of "freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of the choice of subject matter and research and freedom of method."

The new act reduces the problem of the autonomy and self-government of higher education institutions to the following questions:

-- the influence of the academic community of decisions affecting the development of learning and of the higher education system as a whole;

-- the influence of the individual members of the academic community (including the students) on the internal affairs of their colleges;

-- the election methods and the structure of the collegial and executive organs of the institutions of higher learning;

-- mutual relations between the collegial and executive organs.

The act applies to all institutions of higher-learning with the exception of those which are subordinate to the National Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and private schools. Neither does the new act embrace the Polich Academy of Sciences or scientific research institutes. Methods of organizing and administering those units will be regulated in a separate act.

In finally accepting a completely new legal act, and rejecting the option of yet another successful updating of the 1958 act, the legislators based it on the following main principles: SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND A RESTRICTION OF THE CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS OVER THE FUNCTIONING OF THESE INSTITUTIONS; FREEDOM OF LEARNING AND FREEDOM OF TEACHING; THE OPEN CHARACTER OF THE HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS.

The act regulates the question of academic self-government bodies by introducing three levels of their functioning: THE HIGHEST LEVEL, operating within the framework of the whole higher education system, in the form of the Chief Council of Higher Learning and Education; SELF-GOVERNMENT ORGANS OF THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS (the Senate and the Departmental Council); and the STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT ORGANS. All these are given a series of powers concerned with decisionmaking, thus acquiring the opportunity of influencing the character and the method of functioning of the higher education institutions.

The unquestionably original feature of the Polish model of higher school administration is the creation of the Chief Council -- or, more precisely, its placing within the framework of the higher education system. The council is an organ elected for a term of 3 years, with a membership of 70. At this moment the complicated preliminary electoral procedure is taking place.

The council has a number of policy-determining powers as regards specifying the main lines of research, shaping the cadre profile and determining its development, planning higher education research, conferring the right to award degrees and deciding on the study courses and the principles of their organization. The council's advisory powers concern the principles and limits of candidates' admissions, the directives and principles of social and cadre policy in the higher education system, the principles of financing research and the allocation of funds, the principles of cooperation with foreign institutions and the projects for the creation, closure and reorganization of colleges. In its formal capacity, therefore, the council can reduce to a considerable degree the influence of administrative offices.

The definitive position which the council will in the end assume will in all probability be decided by the practical aspects of its functioning, its electoral procedure, its composition and work methods, and also the administration's will to cooperate with it. The danger undoubtedly exists of the council's settling into the role of yet another highly esteemed ornament on the fabric of the higher education system.

The problem of the structural organization of the individual higher education institutions is solved by granting wide-ranging powers to the Senate, which is declared to be the highest collegial organ of its institution. Within its competence the law includes, among other things: deciding on the school's line of operation, ratifying the school's curriculum and study programs, and controlling the overall functioning of the institution. The Senate's resolutions are binding for the school's executive authorities, including the rector. The latter, however, has the right to suspend a resolution if it is inconsistent with the relevant act or with the institution's statute, or if it is detrimental to the institution. If a longstanding dispute develops, it is resolved by the Chief Council.

The act introduces a number of measures and mechanisms to ensure that the procedures and functioning of the institutions are of a democratic nature. These are: THE SECRET VOTE, A 3-YEAR TERM OF OFFICE, THE ROTATION PRINCIPLE APPLYING TO PERSONS ELECTED TO THE POSTS OF RECTOR AND DEAN AND THEIR DEPUTIES, AND THE PUBLISHED LIST OF POSTS AND FUNCTIONS WHICH MAY NOT BE HELD CONCURRENTLY. Functions in the executive organs are only open to the so-called independent research staff [samodzielni pracownicy nauki], while for the collegial organs the principle has been accepted that all groups of the academic community have to be represented: professors and assistant professors, all other academic teachers, the students, and those on the staff who do not have the status of academic teachers.

The act awards a place of particular importance to the first group, which constitutes a majority of 51-66 percent in the collegial organs as well as having the deciding vote in the matters of research development, degrees and titles. The act also provides for the participation in the work of the Senate of persons performing executive functions, party and political association representatives, chiefs of the military departments attached to academic institutions and, in an advisory capacity, trade union and student organization representatives. All those may not, however, be members of the departmental councils.

Analysis of the above-listed powers of the collegial organs seems to show that they guarantee a high degree of autonomy to the institutions of higher education and a considerable influence on the part of the academic community over matters of educational and research policy. At the same time the act safeguards the influence which the state organs can exert in connection with decisions of strategic significance for the development of learning and of the higher education institutions. In addition, it gives the function of implementing the decisions of the collegial bodies to individual persons, empowering them to act as executive organs. A definite change has thus taken place in the legal position as compared with the previous statute, which had placed virtually all the power in the hands of the appointed rectors and deans.

The act introduces yet another, third form: STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT. It does not, however, predetermine its organizational system, obliging it instead to fulfill its function according to the principles specified in its rules and regulations. These should determine the tasks and the structure of student self-government organs and the principles of election to those organs. Student self-government may function within individual year-groups, study courses, departments and halls of residence. It has the right of joint decision in matters of grants, prizes awarded for good academic results and the allocation of funds assigned for students' requirements. It is, moreover, an institution of a consultative nature with regard to matters related to the process of education and instruction.

The principle of open schooling and the accessibility of higher education has been limited by the act in that it grants the power of decision on the principles and restrictions of higher school admissions to the minister. The precondition for admission to a study course is a positive entrace examination result. The possibility of preferential admission for compassionate or environmental considerations is also acknowledged. In accordance with the principle of open schooling the act introduces the right of unrestricted admission to all lectures as well as the opportunity of studying in more than one school and taking any number of chosen courses. In addition, the act endorses the students' right to determine individual courses of study. Finally, it restores the category of auditor, limiting it to those candidates who passed the entrance examinations but have not been admitted owing to the lack of places on their chosen course.

Analysis of the content of the act shows that A POSITION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE STATUTES OF THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS, which are to provide the definitive regulation of a number of basic questions such as the structuring of the institution, the types of units it is composed of, their tasks and competence, the procedure for filling the posts to which candidates are to be chosen by election, the scope and form of the work of the elected organs, the law and order regulations concerning matters of assembly and demonstrations.

The elaboration of the statutes is an important task facing higher education institutions in the current semester. The statute, approved by the Senate, will -- in accordance with the new act -- constitute the fundamental instrument of the organization of each institution. It will define the specific nature of each individual school, and it will be responsible for the final decision on the democratic methods and forms of the functioning of its self-government organs.

The crucial factor that will decide the effectiveness of self-government seems to be the attitude of all members of the academic community, their readiness to take an active part in the process of joint democratic governing; but it will also depend on the attitude of the political authorities and their genuine willingness to rely on self-government structures in all areas of social existence.

BRIEFS

STUDENT UNION RESOLUTION -- The plenum of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] has adopted a resolution which says that it is the duty of the student movement to take actions for the activation of the milieu in shaping the attitudes needed by the country today among young people and also to protect the organizational independence and welfare interests of the students. The Supreme Council of the SZSP came to the conclusion that a socioprofessional student organization which should perform the function of an ideological, political, socioprogressional organization and student self-government should be set up in the SZSP and every active student group. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish GMT 27 Sep 82 LD]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOCIALIZED ECONOMY -- It has been calculated that in the first months of this year employment in the socialized economy fell by 479,000 people, a 4 percent drop in comparison with the same period last year. It is characteristic here that the drop in employment in industry and construction was less that the drop in production. In construction and assembly enterprises employment fell by under 8 percent and work results by over 17 percent. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Sept 82 LD]

REAGAN SENDS MIDEAST MESSAGE TO STAMBOLIC

AU271059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 24 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a message to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic. In the message, as is learned, U.S. stands on the developments in the Middle East are set forth. The message was presented on Friday to Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mirko Ostojic by the U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade David Anderson.

SOVIET, U.S. REPORTAGE OF POLISH CRISIS ASSAILED

AU261819 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 82 p 4

["World in Which We Live" column by Miroslav Radojcic: "And Still Unsolved"]

[Excerpts] An ordinary, nearly routine news report; the Polish minister of foreign affairs has arrived in Moscow where he has been valued as an extraordinary partner in talks, especially in the last 2 years because, as has been reported, his appraisals of the state of the Polish crisis have coincided with Moscow's appraisals....

Naturally, mutual talks between partners can be a useful thing but these appraisals and evaluations of matters are obviously a different thing. This is best demonstrated by the "martial law" which has been in effect for a long time already, after the Polish regime carried out some kind of self-occupation. The shocks and disorders which occurred on the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement between the government and Solidarity and which apparently still continue also attest to this. This shows that the regime continues to be in conflict with a large part of Polish society and that the gap has not been perceptibly narrowed during the 9 months of the firm hand.

The trouble with this kind of situation is that they are very often seen as though they were reflected in a reverse mirror and that even more often everyone wants to see in that mirror what pleases him or what he would like to see. Two recent correspondent's reports on Poland, one by a Soviet and another by an American reporter, can be used as examples.

Recently the Moscow correspondent of this newspaper informed readers about the new term "Walesizing" used by a special correspondent of the Moscow newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA who went to Poland after the latest events and found there unnamed interlocutors to hear from them what he wanted to hear, then to agree with them and to somewhat deepen what he considered the most important aspects of their statements. As it turned out, the verb "Walesize" was created from the surname of the interned Solidarity leader and, at one time, stood for calls to strikes, but now means a call to obstruct the "national renaissance." The correspondent then used the opportunity, in passing, to ridicule Lech Walesa as a man who had come to head Solidarity by the will of the real leaders of "conspiracy," as a man who bears no similarity to the "man of iron," as director Wajda presents him in his film, and finally as a man who has never read a single book in his life and who in the end became a "consumer item," popular among "shortsighted and inexperienced" people. And so forth.

There is something in these lines that seems strained and established in advance and, in addition to that, the impression is that the correspondent knows beforehand more about everything than his interlocutors and seeks from them only a confirmation of his own opinions; among other things, he established that the intelligentsia also continues to "Walesize" now. Let us leave aside the fact that it is difficult to believe that such an ignoramus could have become a leader who attracted such a large number of workers, who knew how to behave and give very shrewd answers in many interviews. It is also difficult to believe that the more intelligent Soviet readers will accept as truth everything in this chatter of unnamed interviewees.

Another reporter, in fact a very experienced woman reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, also refers to names but sees almost everything differently. It is only because of her greater opportunities to express herself that her article reflects a more balanced view and will probably make a more convincing impression on its readers.

Her article, which is undoubtedly skillfully written, reflects a tendency to give the impression that there is nearly no hope, which also is not true. At the same time that the superpowers are adopting these attitudes, among other ways, through their reporters' views and expressions, the rest of the world of all possible observers tries to understand the Polish situation. It seems that one quite general judgment -- closest to an impartial view -- is that the latest clash in Poland shows that Solidarity wanted to demonstrate that it is still capable of bringing its followers to the streets even though it has been suppressed and that the government wanted to show that at present it is still able to keep everything under control. Both sides have partially succeeded and the outcome can be proclaimed as -- situation unsolved.

In its present experiences which, in addition to everything that is difficult, are also harming its economy, Poland mostly resembles a country in a vicious circle of its own kind: The regime refuses to ease the reins and its opponents refuse to give up their fight; and the opponents will continue to refuse to give up their fight as long as the regime refuses to ease the reins.

And thus once again -- unsolved....

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UPSWING IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD272212 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The USSR and the PRC are on the right tract to improving their mutual relations. Confirmation that this is so can be found at the recent 12th CPC Congress, in the positive, we could say, Soviet reaction to the CPC congress, and finally in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. Let us recall that Brezhnev said that the USSR is ready to normalize relations with China without any preconditions, which can be interpreted as the Soviet reply to the statements by top Chinese leaders that China will never play the U.S. card against the USSR or vice versa.

Soviet negotiator Ilychev is expected to arrive in Beijing at the beginning of the next month. He will resume the dialogue with the Chinese negotiators which was interrupted several years ago, after the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. Although China did not change its stance on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or Soviet support for Vietnam the conviction appears to have gained ground in Beijing that Moscow can be talked to even in these unfavorable conditions. Moreover, China has come to the conclusion that with its action in Afghanistan and with its support for Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea the USSR has caused the most damage to itself and that, on the assumption that the USSR will reduce the number of troops along the Sino-Soviet border, China has no reason to refrain from opening a dialogue with Moscow on an equal footing. After all, many things have changed in China during the past few years, not only as regards its opening out to the world but on the domestic plane too. Moscow itself has realized this, especially during the 12th CPC Congress, and took advantage of the first opportunity to communicate this to the Chinese leadership.

Different views, however, are held in the world on the reasons which guided the two big socialist countries to dispatch messages of conciliation to each other. Both are allegedly equally disappointed over U.S. behavior toward them: China, because of the links which Washington continues to maintain with the regime in Taipei; and the USSR because of the overall U.S. involvement in the international arena which Moscow assesses as very dangerous.

There is a great deal of truth in that, but it is not the whole truth. One could say that it is more internal reasons which propel both the USSR and China into the normalization of mutual relations. These reasons are both economic and military-political. On the other hand, both countries know equally well that they can normalize mutual relations solely on the principles of full equality, mutual understanding and noninterference in the other's internal affairs. China does not accept any special relations, especially not the kind of relations in force within the Warsaw Pact. It is also clear to the USSR that on these foundations it has nothing to seek in its relations with China. If this should mean that Moscow and Beijing accept the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, regardless of the similarities and differences in social systems, then this is quite enough for the continuation of the dialogue on mutual relations and for its total success.

Moreover, it would be superflous to discuss the kind of importance this development in relations between the two big socialist countries could have for the development of the international situation as a whole.

STAMBOLIC TALKS WITH JAPAN'S NIKAIDO 27 SEP

LD271820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 27 (TANJUG) -- All countries and peoples ought to make efforts towards relaxing world tension and strengthening peace, towards disarmament, global negotiations and strengthening the organisation of the United Nations, stressed delegations of the SAWPY and the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) here today (Monday).

The SAWPY delegation underlined the role of the movement of nonalignment as a global independent and democratic factor in international relations and stressed the significance of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

Both delegations emphasized that the good political relations between Yugoslavia and Japan were not being followed by corresponding economic cooperation. The need for further efforts to improve and promote relations in all fields, especially at the economic level, was underlined.

The LDP delegation said that Yugoslavia had great economic potentials for the development of tourism and expressed Japanese citizens' interest in visiting Yugoslavia, which would ensure the two countries' stronger cooperation in the field of tourism too.

Today's talks between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic and LDP Secretary-General Susumu Nikaido expressed the two countries' agreement on the need to invest great efforts to preserve the peace and strengthen stability in international relations. The solution of the question of the developing countries' economic position is an inseparable part of these activities, it was said.

Nikaido underlined Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement and the contribution of the policy of nonalignment to peace and stability in the world.

The LDP secretary-general presented Stambolic with a message from Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

During a meeting between President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Raif Dizdarevich and Susumu Nikaido it was stressed that the well-developed inter-parliamentary contacts were giving a major contribution to the continuity of friendly Yugoslav - Japanese relations and the fruitful cooperation at numerous levels.

REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 24 SEP

Summary of Presidium Report

LD260258 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session on 24 September 1982, the LCY Central Committee discussed topical ideopolitical questions relating to the country's socioeconomic situation and the tasks of the League of Communists in carrying out the policies of the 12th LCY Congress.

The Central Committee judged that, thanks to increased efforts by the working class and working people, positive results are being acheived with an increase in exports, a reduction in the trade deficit, a settling of obligations to other countries in very complex and difficult internal and external conditions, and significant results in agriculture, employment and some other areas. Efforts are also being made to maintain the standard of living of working people and citizens. The realization is spreading and coming to fruition in society that the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav togetherness, mutual solving of economic problems and the development of socialist self-management are decisive factors in overcoming the country's economic difficulties and in achieving social progress.

However, socioeconomic problems continue to worsen in essential areas of production. The rate of growth of industrial production has slowed. The country's energy situation is very serious. Problems of supplying the economy with raw materials and production materials and of supplying the population with some vital consumer goods are worsening. The major economic and political task is to ensure the country's foreign exchange liquidity. We are also confronted with an increasingly pronounced lack of domestic liquidity. The constant deterioration of the international economic and political situation has a very unfavorable effect on our economic situation.

One of the essential problems is that high-quality economic activity is not taking place on the basis of social property relations and the principle of distribution according to work results is applied insufficiently. The League of Communists and other subjective forces are not active enough in changing the socioeconomic situation and the quality of economic activity. Not all are equally involved in social efforts to find a solution to the current unfavorable situation, nor is the burden of stabilization equally distributed. Many parts of society behave in an easy and conformist way.

There is broad evidence of instances of violations of law and failure to meet obligations on the basis of agreements. Responsibility is weakening and sanctions are not taken against offenders. There are increasing attacks on social property. The practice of the socialization of losses, failed investments and so forth is widespread and enrichment without work is gathering momentum. Bourgeois ideology has had a strong effect on parts of our society, even on the League of Communists.

Behavior in society and the League of Communists demonstrates that our country's objective economic situation is still not understood sufficiently. The delegate system is not sufficiently involved in solving socioeconomic problems, and without its involvement we cannot solve these problems effectively, responsibly and in good time.

The continuation of current economic trends could cause serious economic, social and political consequences in the country, and this would have a very unfavorable effect on our country's stability and its international position.

Proceeding from the assessments and orientations of the 12th LCY Congress and the activities taking place in the republican and provincial leagues of communists and society as a whole, the Central Committee emphasizes the following direct tasks of communists and League of Communists organizations and leaderships:

1. The economic stabilization policy must be carried out resolutely and responsibly in socialist self-management practice in a unified action which should encompass the whole of society and its subjects. Therefore we need:

-- to revise and make the necessary changes to the medium-term development plans from 1981 to 1985, which must be based on realistic bases and proceed from solutions contained in documents on the long-term economic stabilization program and from the bases of self-management social planning;

-- to establish economic policy in good time and adopt all the necessary conditions and measures for economic activity by social elements in 1983, while carrying out the economic stabilization policy consistently;

-- to speed up work on adopting a comprehensive long-term economic stabilization program.

Executive councils, administrative organs, economic chambers and all social elements must get down to working out and spelling out standpoints from the "starting foundations..." immediately, as well as standpoints from established parts of the long-term program in plans, economic policy, the organization of the system, and agreements. In particular we must speed up work on developing and implementing the part of the long-term economic stabilization program that relates to the development of economic relations with other countries, in which, among other things, we must also proceed from the principle that we cannot incur foreign debts without the obligation for those social elements that have incurred the debts to repay them. League of Communists organizations and organs will regularly discuss the activity and behavior of communists in the above bodies and organs in relation to these issues.

We need to fight politically, ideologically and practically against all resistance to carrying out the economic stabilization policy, especially against those whose monopolistic positions are threatened by this policy or are exposed by the difficulties in implementing the policy.

2. The Central Committee requires communists and calls on working people in organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities to make maximum efforts to increase exports considerably, especially to the convertible area. In view of this we need to fight to increase production resolutely, above all on the basis of domestic raw materials and production materials and the rational use of materials and other resources. The development of income-based linking and the pooling of labor and resources between producers in production linking on the unified Yugoslav market -- and in this way the strengthening of the self-management economic integration of the country -- is of vital significance in this. It is also a way of successfully overcoming instances of and tendencies toward autarky and the coordination of partial with joint and general social interests.

Communists in organizations of associated labor that are linked in production, as well as those in the Yugoslav economic chamber and other economic chambers and general associations, must initiate actions aimed at carrying out planning and business cooperation on the unified Yugoslav market with a view to encouraging increased exports and ensuring continuity and stability in production. According to need, action conferences of communists from organizations of associated labor that are mutually linked in the chain of production should be organized.

3. The Central Committee asks communists to be exponents and initiators of the broadest mobilization of the working class and all working people to consistently implement the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly and SFRY Presidency on the regular payment of foreign debts. With this aim in mind, we need:

-- organs of the federation, in cooperation with organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, to prepare a program to ensure the country's foreign liquidity for the coming period;

-- all organizations of associated labor, municipalities, republics and provinces, and the country as a whole to wage action in favor of the pooling of labor and resources for joint production for export on the basis of participation in the foreign currency earned. Workers' councils, organs of self-management control and state and other organs are responsible for curbing and preventing instances of buying or selling products for foreign currency alone, through restricting resources for investments, increasing prices and so forth;

-- economic chambers, in cooperation with executive councils, interest communities for economic relations with other countries and other social factors in all sociopolitical communities, on the basis of income-based interdependence and linking between organizations of associated labor, to increase their involvement in increasing exports, especially to the convertible region. Federal organs and those in the republics and provinces should discuss immediately measures to encourage an increase in exports, especially in organizations of associated labor that already export more than was planned;

-- to ensure strict selection of imports with a view to their priority orientation toward the production of planned exports and staisfying the needs of the population; to make efforts to secure greater imports of raw materials on the basis of a surplus in foreign trade in the clearing area;

-- republics and provinces, with full responsibility, to take urgent and specific measures to carry out their legal obligations in setting aside foreign currency to import oil, maintain foreign liquidity and other agreed aims. Presidents of central and provincial committees must continue their action to perform this task on the basis of insight into the progress of the social action on which information is then given to the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

-- every organization of associated labor and sociopolitical community to establish and rigorously carry out a program of saving foreign currency, especially that spent on nongoods outlays. In accordance with the laws the executive councils and other organs must prevent most forcefully uncontrolled transfers of the dinar out of the country. Instances of private clearing in the country must also be prevented resolutely, for they are very serious deviations in the economy and society;

-- a revision of the country's balance of payments as soon as possible, as well as of the republics and provinces, so that they are brought into line with realistic possibilities. We also need to ensure the consistent implementation of the policy of a realistic exchange rate for the dinar and to prevent forcefully instances of paying with foreign currency within Yugoslavia, while at the same time calling for the adoption of solutions that will ensure this.

4. The Central Committee requires all communists, League of Communists organizations and leaderships to be involved directly and specifically in carrying out the policy of bringing all forms of consumption into line with reduced material possibilities and the limits of real income. With this aim in mind we need:

-- To reinvestigate urgently all investments in progress and to bring them within realistic limits, in accordance with revised plans. We also need bankers' credits to be placed at the disposal of pooling labor and resources and developing joint receipts and income;

-- all sociopolitical communities and self-management communities to organize and implement programs to bring general and joint consumption into realistic limits, with the consistent application of the law and economic policy measures. All sections of the federal budget and of the budgets of republics, provinces, towns and municipalities must be reexamined and revised;

-- to close all channels that permit consumption outside agreed limits and without real cover; in this sense the credit and monetary policy must be revised in accordance with economic stabilization and placed under the control and supervision of associated labor and sociopolitical communities;

-- to strengthen social action aimed at applying the principle of distributing resources for personal incomes established in the Law of Associated Labor and on this basis to coordinate growth in personal incomes with the established policy of distribution. In this, full support must be given to the action of trade unions and other social elements in coordinating relations in the distribution of resources for personal incomes. Where suitable results are not achieved, organs of sociopolitical communities must take measures provided for in the Constitution and the law. League of Communists organizations and organs in areas where there have been deviations from the policy of distribution of resources for personal income must initiate discussion on the responsibility for such a situation.

5. The Central Committee points out that at present it is of prime importance to make a maximum and organized efforts in society to ensure that the autumn harvest is carried out as planned.

Proceeding from the great importance of harvesting the necessary quantities of wheat and corn for the stabilization of the market and general economic trends, the LCY Central Committee asks all communists and League of Communists organizations, agricultural and rural workers, individual farmers, as well as other social elements to do their best to contribute to harvesting even greater quantities of wheat and the maximum amount of corn. The Central Committee considers this to be the economic need and duty of all social elements in agriculture and the countryside and of others. Economic policy measures should support such action resolutely.

6. The Central Committee emphasizes that all sociopolitical communities should urgently establish and carry out programs of the rational use of all forms of energy for all consumers, including supplying the population with fuel. In this priorities must be established. We need to carry out vigorous economies in oil and oil derivatives in particular. Energy saving must become a broad social movement. Maximum efforts must be made to complete energy projects under construction more rapidly and to substitute domestic energy for imported energy.

Through agreements between self-management interest communities of the power industries of the republics and provinces, more equitable supplies of electricity to all areas of the country should be ensured.

7. The Central Committee believes that the broadest social action of saving in all collectives and all environments is necessary. There must be an ever more vigorous approach to reducing management expenses in the economy and society as a whole and in eliminating various unproductive expenses and outlays. The costs of business activity, allowances for advertising, entertainment and various gatherings must be reduced. Unnecessary travel within the country and abroad and so forth must be prevented.

8. The Central Committee emphasizes that the SAWPY Federal Conference must assess politically and discuss initiatives aimed at announcing an all-people's loan and set goals in connection with this.

9. We need to be more resolute in continuing the action of pooling labor and resources and self-management income-based linking between organizations of associated labor from economically developed and insufficiently developed areas, particularly the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In order to make the economic stabilization in Kosovo successful we need to strengthen social action aimed at better use of production capacities. In this sense the organizations of associated labor need cadre, expert and technical help, with more orderly fulfillment of established social obligations toward Kosovo.

10. LCY Presidium points out that in conditions of great economic difficulties, high inflation and high cost of living, social problems become even more intense, especially the material position of the workers and citizens with low incomes, employment problems, social differences and so on. These questions must above all be solved by consistently applying the principles of distribution according to the results of work and, in this framework, by distributing the funds for personal incomes for the benefit of greater material valuation of production work and creative activity. Proceeding from this, social problems must above all be the primary responsibility of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, self-managing and other organs in the work collectives and local communities, municipalities and towns. They must also be subject to appropriate measures and actions. Special attention must be paid to solving employment problems in the spirit of the policies of the 12th LCY Congress and in keeping with the present situation and possibilities.

Because of the economic difficulties, we shall also have problems in supplying the population with a number of consumer goods in the future. In this connection, however, constant efforts must be made to ensure vital products for the supply of the population, as well as to improve the supply within the framework of material possibilities and to distribute and use what is at our disposal more rationally. Various speculations with individual articles in short supply, keeping goods in storage, various blackmail techniques and causing artificial shortages should not be tolerated. Such phenomena must be most resolutely eliminated by constant activity of the consumer councils, self-managing organs of the local communities, workers, control, inspectorates and judicial and other organs of our political system. The aktiv of workers-communists of direct producers must be included in the study of these problems.

The communists in the organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical communities are obligated to undertake political actions for consistent implementation of the adopted measures in the price field and to call to responsibility anyone who violates these measures.

The communists must most energetically struggle for the elimination and uprooting of phenomena of acquiring income without work and results of work, through rents, usurpation of social property and speculation. The inspection and other responsible organs of the political system, especially in municipalities, must check these phenomena at their very roots and eliminate them. The communists must undertake the initiative thoroughly to examine these questions in the municipal assemblies and to prepare concrete programs of implementation of this task, under the control of the working people and citizens. This is one of the essential conditions for uprooting unjustified social differences.

The responsible organs of our system -- workers' control, inspection, social accountancy service, courts, organs of prosecution and so on -- must eliminate in an organized, resolute and uncompromising manner all phenomena of appropriation of social property; abuse of rights and powers; bribes and corruption; violation of laws, regulations, social agreements and self-managing agreements; and undermining of business and moral norms of the socialist self-managing society. These organs of our political system must work in a responsible, consistent, independent and timely manner on the basis of the Constitution, laws and other provisions. They must resolutely repel the phenomena of pressure and hindrance of their tasks by individual and other factors who interfere with their work. The League of Communists and all other social elements must support this action. At the same time it is necessary to oppose most resolutely the petit-bourgeois spontaneity, leveling off of incomes, attacks on personal work with means in citizens' ownership and so on.

11. In the solution of economic difficulties, it is essential to intensify responsible and successful economic operations with the socially-owned means of production, ensuring constant promotion and renewal of social resources, constantly strengthening the position of workers in associated labor in the management and economic operations with the resources of past work and elaborating of the system of income distribution on this basis.

The Central Committee considers that by applying more resolutely the mechanism of the system of socialist self-management it is necessary to prevent economic cooperations with social resources that are contrary to the Constitution, laws and norms of socialist self-managing society. It is also necessary to und take legal sanctions against individuals who do not carry out their working obligations in relation to the socially owned resources.

It is necessary to intensify responsibility for work and completing tasks at every working post, in all collectives and institutions and organizations of our system. It is necessary to increase work efforts, use to the maximum internal reserves, better organize work and jobs and introduce an economical use of all resources of production. This should be done on the basis of the application of the principle of distribution according to the results of work. Only on this basis is it possible to ensure greater production, income and growth of the standard of living.

12. The Central Committee emphasizes that the press and other information media, as well as individuals in their statements, must inform the public about the socioeconomic situation in an argumented, principled and constructive manner, in keeping with the struggle for further development of socialist self-management. The information media must have and play an important role in overall social activity for the solution of economic problems and the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. On this basis, it is necessary to eliminate the phenomena of nationalism, onesidedness, defeatism and revival of petit-bourgeois psychology and consumer mentality which devalue the efforts of the working people and the system of socialist self-management.

The Central Committee emphasizes that it is necessary to intensify the responsibility of all organs and organizations and institutions of the political and economic system for efficaciously performing their functions and tasks in the implementation of the laws, agreements and economic policy. The attitude toward these tasks must be the essential criterion for assessing the work of every organ and organization and individuals in them, for the differentiation within the League of Communists and for the cadre policy. All those who do not perform their functions and tasks in keeping with the Constitution, laws, resolutions and other self-managing acts must be called to account and leaders replaced. Such people have no place in the League of Communists.

Our society is capable of effectively solving the accumulated and sharpened economic problems with the help of the socialist self-managing system and its elements and with our great unexploited material and other possibilities. This can be done by means of full mobilization and activity by all social sectors, especially associated labor, and promoting the self-managing and socioeconomic and political relations stipulated by the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to the system. All forces of our society -- the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, youth federation and others -- must participate in this in a united and organized manner, while the communists must excel by their personal example. Only united action by all social factors to implement the commitments of the 12th LCY Congress, especially the economic stabilization policy, will decisively contribute to the solution of economic problems and to overall social progress.

The LCY Central Committee calls on the working class, working people and all socialist self-managing subjective forces and demands that the League of Communists, with the engagement of the entire system of socialist self-management, including the delegate system, do everything possible to check the present unfavorable socioeconomic trends and to implement consistently the commitments of the 12th LCY Congress, especially the policy of economic stabilization. Further development of the system of socialist self-management and full efficacy and responsibility of all its elements is of decisive importance in this respect.

The members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists are obligated to take action to ensure the consistent implementation of all conclusions. The Central Committee will regularly follow the implementation of these conclusions. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has special responsibility to the Central Committee for this.

Text of Ribicic Speech

LD250220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 24 Sep 82

["Mitja Ribicic report at the third session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Allow me to try to explain in this short introductory report all the items on the agenda of our session today.

The Presidium decided in favor of this kind of approach because it had come to the conclusion that there was no need to submit separate introductory reports for every item on the agenda. This leaves more time for discussion on the draft conclusions and on the draft general program of work and, naturally, if the need arises, on the composition of the commissions of the Central Committee.

I first want to brief you on the work of the political-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium, in the period between the second session of the LCY Central Committee, held on 23 July, and today's third session. As you know, at the second session of the LCY Central Committee we adopted attitudes in connection with the first session of the LCY Central Committee and the conclusions that these attitudes should be communicated to the central committees of the League of Communists of the republics, to the provincial committees and to the Committee of the Organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Further, at the same session it was also concluded that the LCY Central Committee Presidium and all the federal organs and organisations should become involved in and fully committed to resolving the important socioeconomic issues raised at the session, which arose from the conclusions of the 12th LCY Congress.

In keeping with these guidelines and authorization, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, along with dealing with the current work, did the following:

1. It prepared a detailed report on the discussions in and suggestions by organizations and members of the League of Communists in connection with the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee.

2. At its sessions -- the Presidium has so far held nine sessions -- and in particular at the expanded session held on 25 August, we assigned ourselves as a priority task the question of economic trends in the country and adoption of political measures in connection wiht the necessary intervention by the LCY in individual fields. The necessary consultations were also carried out in this connection with representatives of the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, the sociopolitical organizations and the republics and provinces. You have received the report during the session.

3. We asked the presidents of the republics' Central Committees of the League of Communists and the provincial committees of the League of Communists to provide us with information concerning the causes of the failure to meet the legal obligations in connection with setting aside foreign exchange for the import of oil needed by the federation, solidarity and [words indistinct] uses. The Presidium discussed the information received and decided that action to ensure that [words indistinct] legal obligations are met should continue.

4. On the basis of the [word indistinct] very unfavorable economic trends in the country, especially in connection with Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity, we prepared special action conclusions for today's session of the LCY Central Committee.

5. We prepared a general program of work and carried out the division of labor within the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

6. We drafted the composition of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, selected the Central Committee's delegates to the federal councils and the Commission for Economic Stabilization and other working bodies of the federation and selected delegates in the Committee of the League of Communists Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Allow me to make a few introductory observations in connection with our work and in connection with the items on the agenda for today's session.

Attitudes in connection with the first session of the LCY Central Committee received full support at the meetings held in the League of Communists. Members adopted a united attitude and voiced the demand that this question should be finished as soon as possible and taken off the agenda and that the entire activity and involvement of the organs of the League of Communists should immediately be focused on fulfilling the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress by tackling the major, fundamental problems that confront us today.

In this way, on the one hand, the party rank and file learned what happened at the first session of the LCY Central Committee, at the closed sessions of the presidium and at the second session of the LCY Central Committee. At the same time commentaries were also voiced outside our country in connection with this event, seeking to exaggerate the problem of disunity in the LCY. There were all kinds of speculation, such as whether in such a situation of apparent clashes the League of Communists would resort to centralist-dogmatist solutions or whether we would move in the direction of [word indistinct] pluralism and liberalism. Both one and the other reflected their interest in seeing us abandon self-management as the way of settling problems in society. I also spoke about the real dimensions of this episode to the students of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec and what I said was published, on the whole, correctly and without mystification by the Yugoslav press. [See page I 4 of the 16 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT]

We felt that the unanimous endorsement of attitudes in the grass roots of the League of Communists throughout the country and in individual structures of our society, especially in the working class, was a relief and that it contributes to the reaction of [word indistinct] comradely and healthy relations which are the prerequisite for the intensification of collective work and responsibility by our Presidium. At our sessions we made possible a confrontation of views, a dialogue in the search for better and better attitudes, for insight into a variety of interests. In that connection, on the basis of arguments, we reached the kind of conclusion which in our view best corresponds to the interests of the Yugoslav people as a whole.

Strike while the iron is hot [words indistinct] desire in our Presidium, and I am convinced that this applies to the entire LCY, that in our work methods and our construction of political attitudes we should shake off the practice which transforms us into a bare recorder of different attitudes and conditions in the republics and provinces. It is well known that the attitudes of and proposals made by their party organs have often been identical with the attitudes of their executive councils and various political coordination views. We called this the process of emancipation of the LCY, which at all levels is still yoked too tightly to the train of economic practicism and pragmatism. We said that the principle of democratic centralism was not an empty phrase. It should enable the republican and provincial leaderships in our multinational community to implement the jointly established Yugoslav policy regardless of whether it is in keeping with their momentary situation and with the interests of their economic policies. If the League of Communists is to carry out its historical class mission, it must become emancipated from the organs of government and management organs and must at the same time orient itself toward achieving the (?immediate) and long-term goals of the working class and self-management. The practice followed until now has in many ways been the source of those negative phenomena which are transforming our economic crisis into a political one, a crisis of awareness and of ideological disunity of the workers' vanguard. This practice has been the source of disrespect, indicipline and the wave of violations of the law in our country.

I remember Comrade Kardelj's words after the Brioni plenum at a meeting of the aktiv in Liubljana, when he said that in social practice people behave differently, that some adopt progressive and others adopt conservative attitudes and some even adopt both at the same time; that conservatism exists in every man, that it defends what already exists and that therefore it is not possible to divide people in advance and once for all into the progressive and the conservative ones. I think that this applies even more fully to the republics and provinces. Their attitudes are not a priori only progressive on every count or only conservative in defending what already exists. We must therefore search very patiently and persistently for a common progressive line and must not allow the trends of conservatism to form and organize themselves politically into a front opposed to our political system of socialist self-management and to the policy of the League of Communists.

In my view the presidents of the central committees of the League of Communists of the republics and of the provinces are in a particularly responsible position. They are at the same time responsible to their own Central Committee and as members of the LCY Central Committee political-executive organ they are also responsible both to it and to the congress decisions [as received] for the general line of the Yugoslav workers' vanguard. They have to carry out the policy of their own central committee and at the same time they must carry out the policy and attitudes of the LCY Central Committee. This position is not a contradictory one because, on the contrary, it shows that the political general line of the Yugoslav vanguard, which is based on congress decisions, is created in the LCY Central Committee with full cooperation and responsibility of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and that it should represent the most progressive synthesis of the awareness and trends of all sections of our country, of all the parts of our multinational community. It seems to me that this is a very significant question, the question of our ability to verify and carry out the strategy of our party. This is a question on which also depends the capability of all the other factors in our country, especially the Socialist Alliance of Working People, the SFRY Assembly, and executive, administrative and other organs, especially because the League of Communists is an example for all of them to follow.

The draft conclusions we have prepared for this session were accepted in the form of a draft at the session held by the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 21 September 1982. We apologize for the delay owing to which you received the draft as late as this session. We judged that the time factor was very important and that we should not postpone this session.

In preparing the conclusion, we decided not to repeat the attitudes of the 12th congress, which are very [word indistinct] fundamental and are binding for all communists, organizations and leaderships of the LCY. In other words, our firm attitude is that the conclusions should point to action, that they should be operational and that they should be basic instructions for immediate action; that in them every member of the League of Communists, every organization and leadership, as well as other parts of our society should be able to recognize their own [word indistinct] and obligations easily and that we should not only agree with them but also carry them out in practice. This is what we tried to do. You will judge at this session whether we were successful or not. We expect you to make a contribution with your suggestions and amendments to this common goal.

I should like to suggest and to request that our discussion not be oriented toward a description of the situation, of the difficulties and problems with which we are all on the whole more or less familiar, particularly those of us on the LCY Central Committee. The basic orientation in the discussion should be toward suggesting concrete proposals and solutions for a way out of the present difficult economic situation and for tackling the numerous acute problems in industrial production, with particular heed to the fact that it is our duty to approach these problems from the point of view of the social position and role of the League of Communists. I ask that this be the basic approach and tone during today's session of the LCY Central Committee.

Our proposals for a way out of the present situation should provide the basis for united action by the League of Communists and all the subjective forces of our society in the effort to resolve the very major problems we face today. I think that our situation is such -- and the demands of the working class are also aimed in this direction -- that the methods of work of the LCY Central Committee and other leading organs in the League of Communists must be greatly changed from our practice to date. We must restore to our work the readiness to do what we agree should be done. That is the best way to pursue both the policy of stabilization and the more rapid development of socialist self-managing relations, which represent our strategic congress orientations.

We emphasized at the Presidium session that making positive changes represents the most radical (?task) and at the same time the greatest contribution of the League of Communists.

As for the difficult economic situation, we should not try to present it to the working class and all citizens in a better light [words indistinct] and which are the reasons for this situation. The situation is difficult but it is not enough [word indistinct] only to criticize the situation. We must also (?consider) the material and subjective (?conditions) which represent the [word indistinct] focus for the policy of recuperation and stabilization of the economy and society and which are the directions for such recuperation and stabilization. The League of Communists, as the vanguard of the working class, is at this moment obligated to determine and point out those decisive direct and concrete tasks on which it must be in position to mobilize the working class, all working people and citizens and all organized forces of our entire socialist society.

One of these (?most important and essential) tasks at the present moment, and also in the forthcoming years, concerns exports, especially (?on the basis of) increased production and quality, greater use of all our material, natural and other resources. This strategic battle for exports must and should be won by the workers in production and other fields, while the entire economic policy which the League of Communists and all other progressive factors in society must strive for should give them maximum help, full support and stimulation. it is therefore exceptionally important that we more resolutely than hitherto create conditions for faster associating of work and resources and for income linking of the organizations of associated labor. Thus we will strengthen at the (?base) the social and economic cohesion of our socialist self-managing community, uproot the autarchy and isolation and ensure the inclusion of minority interests in the common and general social interest.

The question of our country's foreign exchange liquidity (?has reached) its limit. I will not discuss the causes, but I would like to point out that the most important task of all organizations of associated labor, citizens and society as whole is to ensure regular payment of our foreign debts. So far we have met our commitments with great efforts within the specified time. We should continue to do so, we should help each other because [words indistinct] we share the same fate, because together we have achieved great successes and together we should get out of difficulties. We must not allow great economic and political consequences to befall our country and its international prestige.

Of course, the question is whether we are prepared to overcome this difficult situation. The conviction in the LCY Central Committee Presidium is that we can overcome this, that we have the strength, material resources and the readiness of the working class and working people of our nations and nationalities who increasingly link their personal and social prospects with our economic situation and, with it, the international position of our country. Our people want us to retain the continuity of those historic decades of Tito's epoch, when we lived, created and progressed in peace, we had many difficult situations during that epoch -- some of them were even more difficult than the present one -- but we solved them at the price of our own sacrifices because we were united.

The conclusions you have received also contain tasks [words indistinct], organization and leaderships of the League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor, in the basic cells, to the chambers of delegate assemblies at the level of the federation, in executive organs, in the Chamber of Economy, socio-political organs of (?communities), the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Veterans' Association, the youth federation, trade unions and scientific institutions which must be immediately carried out. No waiting or delaying "until tomorrow" can be allowed in this respect. It would be an illusion to expect that these tasks can be carried out without the communists. If they, in the forefront of organized forces and in the delegate structure, stimulate all institutions of the political system, if all these thousands of decision-making elements become active, resolute and oriented toward the main priority problems of Yugoslav society as a whole, based on the interests of the working class and associated labor, they will represent an enormous material force of progress. These advantages of the self-managing society (?represent) the first and main weapon. They are today, we could say, our partisan guns which we took away from the alienated centers of power. On the other hand, we should be using the authority and prestige of the League of Communists to change the negative, consumer and petit-bourgeois mentality. We must be aware that we cannot live without sacrifices, but since we (?intend) to tighten the belt we must at the same time also intensify control and close all channels of easy money, profiteering and speculation. The solution of the present intensified economic problems and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization unavoidably require certain sacrifices in many sectors of our social life and work.

These sacrifices mean above all that we must reject in our economic policy and social practice everything that is unrealistic, too ambitious and voluntarist and which has allowed us to live and to get used to living beyond our real possibilities, beyond the result of work. The consequence of this was the spreading of consumer mentality and petit-bourgeois ideology of wastefulness, as well as, if you like, the return to certain norms and values of bourgeois capitalist society. When we talk about the need for sacrifice, we mean that everyone should live off his work and the results of work. In this difficult economic situation, we must expect renunciation of some forms of expenditure and a reduction of certain elements of living standards. We must do this because in our development so far we have tried to go much faster than our material possibilities allow and (?thus we have been) compelled to stagnate. The policy of bringing all aspects of expenditure within the limits of the real growth of income and agreed frameworks must be resolutely carried out. It is true that we have often adopted such conclusions and stances, at the Eighth and Ninth LCY Congresses, and that we have repeated them countless times in the conclusions of the Presidium and the Central Committee of the LCY and the leading organs of the republics and provinces. I believe we should no longer allow this practice. The League of Communists and its leaderships must be most resolute in the struggle to bring general and joint expenditures within realistic limits. Bearing in mind the economic difficulties, in the forthcoming years as well these limits will have to be much narrower than planned in the medium-term plan. It is of decisive importance that the communists are convinced about the correctness of this policy and that they are, by their example and activity in the delegate system, in the self-managing interest communities and other responsible organs of the economic and political system, the fighters for its consistent implementation. These problems must above all be solved by a faster implementation of the principles of free exchange of labor, thus linking production more directly with social fields and reducing the need for the state organs to exert their influence and to be arbiters in this important field.

We have lost much time discussing investment. Investments continue to be one of the biggest problems because they generate inflation and unstable socioeconomic trends. Decisions about investment are still not adopted by workers predominantly, but by narrow circles in the technocratic structures which -- and this should be openly stated -- are supported and at times even prompted by numerous government, political and other officials and organs. In the conclusions we stress that this alliance must once more be thoroughly reexamined in all the environments and at all levels. We did not say and perhaps we should have that the leaderships of the republican and provincial committees of the League of Communists should be entrusted more directly with this task and that they should submit their reports to the Central Committee.

During this year personal earnings have also exceeded the limits set in connection with stabilization and justified criticism has been voiced not only of the trade unions and the organs of the sociopolitical communities which have the right and responsibility to exercise social supervision; the blame is also shared by the League of Communists. [Sentence indistinct]. We must seriously think about the ideopolitical responsibility of these basic organizations of the League of Communists and about this kind of organization of associated labor. It is obvious that they are oriented more toward the management and technocratic structure than toward the true interests of the working class. They have behaved extremely irresponsibly, in an opportunist manner, joining uncritically the train of the bureaucratic and unbridled forces.

Naturally, the question of our attitude (?to work) is connected with this and [words indistinct] this is discussed at various forums and meetings [word indistinct] recommendations and so forth. What we need is practical and direct action in basic organizations of associated labor and work communities, and talks with workers, about the specific problems which arise, how to resolve them more rapidly and how to get rid of laziness, negligence and irrational use of resources and so forth. Jobs should be placed at the disposal of those who want to work well and responsibly [word indistinct] social property. The trade unions should [words indistinct] deal with these questions, but I think that the League of Communists (?must) also sharpen the attitude to work and responsiblity [words indistinct] among its members to the greatest possible extent. (?We should not) "preach," but communists should demonstrate by personal example in their everyday [word indistinct] work, rationalization, economies and general behavior aimed at stabilization.

At this time we particularly need to economize in all areas of industrial production. In particular I would mention saving electricity, oil, gasoline, raw materials, production material and so forth. This is set out in the conclusions. However, the conclusions will remain inactive unless we ensure that the League of Communists and all working people (?become) responsible and active as a result of this session. I would mention that the seriousness of the situation also requires the joint solution of key economic problems. In this sense we included in the conclusions, in agreement with the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions, the possibility of announcing an all-people's loan and of establishing a program to create it. If we set out clear aims I am sure that every working man and citizen will support this, as will everyone who holds our socialist self-management and nonaligned community dear.

The complex economic situation, especially industrial production trends, and the high level of inflation, lead to a sharpening of social problems in our society. We must not (?try to deny) this truth and this fact. We must think about how to solve it and overcome it in the most painless way possible, but in accordance with the economic stabilization policy. In this connection I would like to mention only two or three tasks. We must bring overall social policy rigorously into line with the limits of real income and we must all be conscious of this. We must not seek social and other rights for any organization of associated labor, or any institution in our system, any self-management interest community and sociopolitical community, unless these rights have been earned through (?increased) income and the criteria of the economic stabilization policy. This means that the results of work and a real growth in income must be the basis and context of [words indistinct].

I should like to point out that there will be quite a few serious problems in supplying the population with consumer goods. [word indistinct] we must tell everyone the truth, but we must agree to behave responsibly and act with solidarity in this situation, and there must not be, as at present, numerous excesses which cause great dissatisfaction among working people and citizens. Particular opposition is caused by irresolute reactions by state inspection organs and sociopolitical communities. The conclusions say that supplies of basic goods to the population must not be brought into question and we must carry out this policy consistently. However, when there are difficulties in supplying some products we must be well organized and activate the [word indistinct] mechanism, above all the local communities, the consumers' councils and the organs of control and prosecution, in order to distribute them rationally and to avoid excess profit, enrichment and the creation of surpluses in situations of shortage, while others do not have basic goods.

[Word indistinct] of economic difficulties, the question of social (?differences) in our society is also becoming much more sensitive. The League of Communists [words indistinct] man creates wealth and his material position should be subject to the results of his work. This is our lasting policy. But all honorable citizens must fight against the possibility of (?gaining) riches, positions and [word indistinct] without work, with little work, or in a [word indistinct] or speculative manner and so forth.

I think that we must involve all institutions in the political system, especially inspection [words indistinct] organs, workers' control and many other organs in our system to (?eliminate) such phenomena. We must quite resolutely end the (?practice) of League of Communists members behaving as if they were not interested in the policy of stabilization and distribution according to work results, instead of which they are only concerned with how to secure their position and material wealth. We must [word indistinct] react to and call to task, and even exclude, all League of Communist members who behave in this way. Only in this way can we give an example to working people and citizens and mobilize them to fight against deviations which have taken place [words indistinct]. The basic problem of our society is, through the struggle of the League of Communists and working class as a whole, to create the conditions for self-management organization (?as the) decisive factor in our development, with workers managing and deciding on income and surpluses [word indistinct] in industrial production. This requires a lasting, resolute, uncompromising, organized and [word indistinct] battle by all elements of society to ensure the realization of the orientations of the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor. This is the decisive factor which is the basis for the most effective resolution of current economic and social problems, not only now, but also in the future. This was the assumption behind our previous actions, and in future communists must always bear this in mind, because only in this way can the League of Communists be a real vanguard of the working class and in the most difficult situations open up prospects on the basis of the real historic interests and needs of the class to which it belongs. In my view, the conclusions are short and clear.

Under the first heading in the conclusions we have placed the demands for putting into operation "starting points" and the adoption of a comprehensive long-term economic stabilization program. This does not mean that we have to wait for this program, since we wrote this in order to (?warn) the most responsible organs in the federation, republics and provinces of the significance of the starting points and all [words indistinct] of the Commission for Economic Stabilization led by Comrade Kraigher, and to warn of the need to implement it as soon as possible. On these bases we must prepare current measures from the Federal Executive Council, the Resolution on Economic Policy for 1983, and revise the plans up to 1985.

Under the second heading we have placed the demands to increase exports as the most important priority in the action of pooling labor and resources for the insufficiently developed areas, especially for Kosovo, and the creation of a community for planning and business cooperation on the Yugoslav market, as proposed by Comrade Milka Planinc at the second session of the Central Committee and at the expanded session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [sentence indistinct]

Under the third heading we demand effective measures aimed at paying off debts and reviving Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity. This topic is on the agenda everywhere today. [words indistinct] defeated, because we must solve these most difficult problems uncompromisingly this year and next year, which will be the most difficult, when our obligations arising from long-term and short-term foreign debts is one of the most difficult areas of stabilization. Yugoslavia has been exposed to political pressure here. This is the sphere of the struggle against anarchy, against the private clearing system, extravagance, and the fight for the value of the domestic currency [words indistinct] and of our products. This is a test of our openness and ability to be involved in the international division of labor and of our economic and political independence and prestige.

Under the fourth heading we have placed the demands to (?limit) all forms of consumption: investment, general, joint and personal consumption. Budgets must be revised at all levels and there must be a decisive [words indistinct] in Yugoslavia's credit and monetary policy. Here I should like to refer to Comrade Kraigher's contribution at our expanded session, which we added to the material for today's session. Through the Federal Assembly and Federal Executive Council we must prevent the possibility of a destabilizing effect of credit and issue policy by the Yugoslav National Bank and business banks. Perhaps in this area we should start a most resolute process of differentiation against communists who are of two minds.

Every organization of associated labor, every self-management interest community and every sociopolitical community must reexamine its accounts and (?bring them into line with real) possibilities, in order to establish our social priorities. When we establish what we really have at our disposal, then we must decide what is most urgent. [word indistinct] this is, above all, exports and satisfying the essential needs of the population [words indistinct], health protection and pension and invalid insurance. Everything else must be subjected to rigorous limitations. The political wisdom and responsibility of communists should be judged according to this.

Under the fifth heading we point to the significance of the agricultural complex, the autumn (?sowing) and the harvest of wheat and corn. I think that we are familiar with the problem [words indistinct].

In the sphere of rigorous economies of sources of energy (sixth heading) serious problems have accumulated. As in the area of foreign currency, here the republics and provinces must take account of their responsibility for covering their own energy needs, although the current situation also requires [words indistinct] agreement throughout the whole country on mutual aid.

Specific agreements in the SAWP about the social action of economy (seventh heading) and the setting up of a people's loan (eighth heading) are needed. Saving, or a mass movement of saving, must be started at the grass roots, and an example of modesty and rationality must be (?set) by the organs of the federation, republics and provinces. The movement toward saving is still not felt in our behavior, at celebrations, congresses, and among delegations. [Sentence indistinct]

The problems of distribution according to work, remuneration according to the results of work, the attitude to social property and social problems (ninth and tenth headings) are set out at the end. Perhaps we need a separate Central Committee session for this, for undoubtedly they represent the most significant priority sphere of interest and action for the League of Communists.

Under the 11th heading we have said that the press is our weapon in the political action in favor of stabilization and it is a way of mobilizing the public against all instances of resistance to and violations of this policy.

These are our conclusions. If the Central Committee accepts them, they will become [word indistinct] which, through the principle of democratic centralism, are binding on all our organizations and all communists in the country. They will also become a means of differentiation within the LCY, since we know that on this steep path the League of Communists will lose everyone who joined our workers' vanguard for reasons of unhealthy ambition and not with the desire to use all his will and knowledge to free work and the working man, his interests and the interest of his socialist community.

The long-term progressive aspirations and aims of our socialist community can only be achieved in this way at this significant stage of political and ideological activity if we all turn to the masses and their everyday problems, and if we as communists rise above selfish chaos, bourgeois consciousness, particularism and limitations.

At the end of my report I wish to stress that we in the League of Communists must confront the dilemma surrounding the role of state measures. We must support such measures when we are not able to solve problems which are crucial for the realization of the economic stabilization policy by using self-management means. We must give the Federal Executive Council a backbone and the courage to propose and adopt such measures within the limits of its authority, because our constitutional system also contains the possibility of introducing administrative measures in the interest of self-management and the revolution. The state must act to consolidate the socialist self-management system and strengthen the responsibility of self-management subjects. It must act as a collective organ at the service of the working class. This function must be distinguished from bureaucratic tendencies to rule over society.

Hence [word indistinct] our true dilemma, between social and state property, the rule of self-managers or the rule of alienated centers of power. For those reasons communists must be very careful and sensitive in opting for legal and other measures, but when we decide together that this is necessary, then we must support those measures completely and advocate their consistent implementation. Only those who behave in this way have the right to propose a change in these measures, if the measures start to prevent progress and inhibit economic laws. We have enough democratic possibilities in the system for this. [passage indistinct]

Excerpts of Debate

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["LCY Central Committee Session -- Proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] One of the major questions of the League of Communist's strategy at this moment, Ilijaz Kurtesi said, is the fulfillment of a genuine and complete unity in our society, and especially in the League of Communists, in the implementation of agreed stands and orientations and of necessary and specific and long-term measures for the implementation of economic stabilization.

Speaking about the well-known problems and negative manifestations in our society Kurtesi stressed that unity in the League of Communists' political action, its consistency and resolve, are the most important factors concerning implementation of the objectives and tasks which we are facing at this time. In many collectives the League of Communists organization is not adequately organized or capable of dealing with the ideological questions of the further development of self-management, of the implementation of production tasks, of our attitude toward work, of distribution of income according to work done, and of our workers' working and living conditions.

We have no reason for concealing the truth, but truth should be brought out in the right way, without over-dramatizing. The League of Communists must consider these problems in a serious way and take appropriate measures and actions.

Kurtesi then spoke of the problems in Kosovo, emphasizing that all this requires that the League of Communists and all progressive forces become involved in all the problems in a more organized and resolute way. This also demands unity of political action, mainly because these are linked directly with the overall political stabilization in Kosovo.

The tasks laid down by the 12th LCY Congress and the unfavorable results of economic management in the first half of this year had the effect that immediately after the congresses were held the League of Communists of Montenegro gave priority to activities connected with the continuous monitoring of the republic's economic and political situation and with the concrete solution of problems cropping up within the context of implementing the policy of economic stabilization, Velizav Vuksanovic said.

The action pursued by the League of Communists of Montenegro is finding wide support from the workers, but is also coming up against opposition by bureaucratic and technocratic habits and practice.

Speaking about the actions taken in Montenegro in recent months, Vuksanovic said that regarding the protection of social property these actions are very important both economically and politically. In by-passing legal norms and basic principles of socialist morality, some individuals, he stressed, have usurped a significant part of social wealth, and avoidance of paying legal commitments has become a way of acquiring enormous wealth. This has assumed such proportions that in some environments even the reputation of the League of Communists and the reputation of organs of authority and of our self-management system have been jeopardized, the social character of income is under threat, and group-ownership conduct is rampant.

All this gives rise to dissatisfaction among the workers, among our citizens, and has always been, especially in this difficult economic situation, a major political question. This is why the League of Communists launched a resolute action to put an end to such a manifestation and to use resolute measures to counter anyone who is threatening social property and its production in this way.

The basis of our critical approach to the current socioeconomic situation is that the principled stands broadly accepted at the congress and also those which have been translated into legal enactments and other social norms are being implemented too slowly, and that there is much opportunism and irresponsibility toward the commitments that have been taken on, said Gligorjevic Dusan. Manifestations of opportunism are clear especially when the issues of expenditure and the attitude toward the principles of distribution according to work done are involved.

It is obvious, Gligorjevic went on to say, that we have not yet curbed those forces in our society which are constantly bringing pressure to bear in favor of expenditure which is over and above our material possibilities; alternatively this means that we have not stopped the generators producing our present accumulated difficulties. It is clear that there is no unity with regard to a firm resolve toward the implementation of [League of Communists] policy while forces operating outside the established norms are sufficiently strong and independent enough to be able to carry out a policy which is not based on accord and unity.

Marko Djuricin said that the draft conclusions provide a sound basis for the organization of League of Communists action. With full involvement by the League of Communists and all other factors in our system and with maximum mobility of the workers, farmers and other working people and citizens concerning the implementation of these conclusions, I am convinced that we will be able to obtain positive results.

Djuricin stressed that the basic question and problem which the LCY has now been confronting for a long period is the ability and the will of its organizations and organs to animate their own stands and political orientations. This represents today the League of Communist's biggest and the most dangerous shortcoming. The basic task for each League of Communists organization is to equip itself now for struggle and to pursue resolute action for the implementation of these conclusions.

This action and activity by the communists must of course be planned, organized and directly guided, but not from outside, not from the sidelines as if they are observers or partners in the process of self-management, but rather as a genuinely revolutionary nucleus and an organic part of the broadly-assembled organizations of socialist forces and of the subjects of our system.

It is often stated that self-management is in a crisis, Franc Popit said, adding that this is not true. What is involved is not a crisis of self-management but a crisis of awareness, especially of the conduct of League of Communists members. In the final analysis in all organs of the self-management system, or in the organs of our sociopolitical system if you like, there are people who are communists, and we now ask why self-management is creaking. I think that we should discuss this.

Everything we have heard today, that we hear at various meetings, has been heard time and time again. People criticize us for repetition and ask us why there has not been a breakthrough. There has been no breakthrough because there is a great deal of opportunism in the League of Communists, and a lack of readiness to confront those who are not in favor of this policy or this system.

Popit advocated a change in the method of work in which analysis will be made regarding the concrete conduct of the communists, starting with the League of Communists basic organization.

Party responsibility must be sharpened. Municipal committees are responsible to the republican central committees, while the republican central committees and presidia should be responsible to both the LCY Central Committee and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. I have the impression that in this respect we are behaving in an opportunist way, starting with the LCY Central Committee Presidium which does not dare call a republic's political party leadership for talks because it believes that this will be taken as a meddling in the internal affairs of that particular republic. If it is said that something in a republic is not right, because of the general situation in Yugoslavia, we could not consider this to be meddling in other people's business. In the final analysis we are all responsible for the overall situation in Yugoslavia just as we are responsible for our own situation in our republic, in our municipality, and in our local community.

The communists and the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] members demand and expect that a more vigorous and consistent struggle begin for the quickest solution of the complex socio-economic problems and especially for the elimination of many subjective shortcomings in the field of business operations. This is quite understandable, Aleksandar Spirovski said, in view of the ideopolitical and other consequences emanating from it.

The greatest difficulty is not that we have come face to face with complex problems but lies mainly in the fact that among the communists in our society, and among us in the army, there is the growing conviction that the League of Communists has not grappled adequately and in the right way with all those shortcomings stressed at the 12th congress in such a graphic way. Opportunism is seriously eroding the unity and efficiency of the League of Communists. Many League of Communists organizations and organs are identified with partial interests in their environment. There is too much hesitation and delay in formulating a practical political concept of development and a great deal of inconsistency in implementing whatever has been adopted.

The payment of liabilities to other countries is not only a declaration but a firm obligation, Janko Smole emphasized, and it is necessary to examine the responsibility of those who do not fulfill these obligations. In the past Yugoslavia enjoyed extraodinary prestige and we never had any confrontations on this problem with foreign creditors, we were never sensitive. Every effort must be made from administrative to other measures [words indistinct] that the nonpayment of liabilities does not get "the right of citizenship" in our country.

It is not only a question of the bankers' problems and their unprofessional behavior, Smole added. I believe that it is a question of behavior which has wider support. This problem represents an erosion of our [word indistinct], our credit worthiness and reduces our international reputation. We still do not have exact data as regards the liabilities. There is a certain methodological vagueness which is being greatly exploited. Yet it is quite clear that every debt must be reported and registered with corresponding organs and that everyone must answer in view of very concrete sanctions if such liabilities are not reported.

A hypothesis has been spreading recently that Yugoslavia and not individual banks, individual recipients of loans, will reprogram the debts. To reprogram debts at the Yugoslav level means total bankruptcy. We carried such reprograming in the past but in a different international financial-economic situation. It is likely that we shall again reprogram (?the debts) but only individually, where individual projects are involved, because these projects are running late due to the delay in deliveries by foreign suppliers.

Smole then said that certain banks which cannot fulfill their obligations must be liquidated. However, liquidating the banks will not get rid of their liabilities.

At the 12th congress we confirmed the political unity of the LCY, Raif Dizdarevic said. However, after the congress we did not develop throughout the entire LCY the expected engagement in extensive action. We did not develop a communist fighting spirit and striving to overcome economic problems and negative tendencies and phenomena in our society. We did not achieve active unity about this. Without this unity, the LCY will not and cannot carry out its responsibility at this very complex moment of our development. A contribution of this kind is indeed expected from this plenum.

We constantly talk about this, saying that the respect for the law and legality in society have fallen to a very low level. It is also a question of how to get out of this situation if we continue with the practice that as soon as we adopt a law we start attacking it and agitating against its implementation. If we have adopted a law we must fight for its implementation while it is operative. Everyone without exception is obliged and responsible for observing the law. Of course the condition for this is that the League of Communists has an equally applicable stance toward communists who violate the law and do illegal things. Unless we clarify this in the League of Communists and unless we have a united stance and united practice we shall not establish observance of the Constitution and legality in society.

The introductory report says that we should tell the working people and citizens the full truth about our situation and call on them to make greater efforts and sacrifices in order to get out of this situation. In some fields we tolerate [word indistinct] behavior as if we were a country of abundant foreign exchange. For example private clearing: In our country today about $1 billion are privately circulating outside foreign currency accounts, by modest estimates; last year private imports were worth $2 billion. People travel abroad without any restrictions, and purchases are being made abroad; money is being spent as though nothing is happening. I believe that we must turn to the citizens and tell them publicly that they must show patriotic duty and self-managing responsibility for stable socialist development and that they must give up what we at present can and must do without. I believe that the citizens will show their patriotic consciousness and responsibility.

One of the essential tasks of the League of Communists is to find the way of transforming its stances into a front of organized socialist forces, Marin Cetinic assessed. Without the widest mobilization of the working people for the main directions of our preoccupation it will be difficult to master these tasks. The communists must carry their action into the Socialist Alliance, the trade union federation, the Veterans' Federation, the socialist youth federation, social organizations and citizens' associations. If we succeed in this, the struggle for economic stablization will give greater results and this is also the way for the League of Communists to be in constant dialogue with the masses. In the forthcoming elections in the Socialist Alliance we must ensure that not only members of the League of Communists enter the leaderships, because if they do we communists will be holding discussions with ourselves and this is not the way to be in contact with the actual and open problems in society. The discussion is different when all structures of society are present in the bodies of the Socialist Alliance and when all views can be expressed. In this connection Cetinic emphasized the need for constant struggle against sectarianism in the League of Communists.

Milos Minic proposed to charge the LCY Central Committee Presidium with the formation of a working group composed of representatives of the Central Committee and experts of the Federal Executive Council, the national bank, science and so forth. This group would first establish the volume of liabilities we have to foreign countries and then see whether there are ways and means of making the payment of debts and interest easier, and of reducing the fall in production which has occurred due to reduced imports of production materials. This would ensure that in the 1983-85 period industrial production grows according to the already modestly planned rates. Finally this working group should prepare its findings and proposals as soon as possible in order that they can be discussed at a special Central Committee session.

Explaining his proposal, Milos Minic said that liquidity is part of economic relations with foreign countries. This is a "hot question" not only for Yugoslavia but also for some other developing countries which owe about $550 billion. They must therefore sit down and discuss it since it is questionable whether they can pay these debts. The question of liuqidity is important, Minic emphasized, because internal and external repercussions are enormous.

Continuing the explanation of his proposals Minic said that we have noted that we are in great economic difficulties. Certain results achieved are not anywhere near such that we can clearly see a way out. Associated labor is waging a feverish struggle to maintain and increase exports but it is being affected by certain measures, especially the reduction of foreign exchange left to enterprises which is close to the previous retention quotas. However, there is no depression in the work organizations because of this, although there is a sense of insecurity.

Minic said that the exact extent of our liabilities is not known and that the national bank does not even provide details about the capital owed over the next 5 years. There are three sources of debts -- the basic organizations of associated labor, the banks and the federation. This means that there are also three ways in which we can relate to these debts and their payment. After all we did not get into debt overnight, Minic said, and added that this happens because we did not have the political unity, agreement and will to check this process.

In conclusion Minic said that he will submit a written amendment to the conclusions with reference to employment which is also a "hot question."

Characteristic of all measures which we have so far undertaken for the elimination of negative tendencies in the economy is the fact that they have been adopted in an isolated manner from each other and with delay in relation to the time when we realized that we needed them, Nikola Kmezic said.

The economic policy measures are by their character such that we cannot expect them to solve conflict situations, only to put off problems. For this reason, he emphasized the League of Communists basic task is to ensure that the results established by the commission for stabilization are as soon as possible embodied in the economic policy and become effective in practice in associated labor.

Kmezic then emphasized that agriculture could be an important stabilizing factor in the entire economy. There are great potential possibilities and this is one of our greatest comparative advantages in relation to the world, but it is taking too long to develop agriculture into a powerful protagonist of development and exports and we still import food.

Kmezic pointed out that the disproportionately small level of investments in agriculture which in relation to total investments amount to only 6 percent, as well as the fact that this is the only field where investments have not been exceeded. In a situation when we need greater production and export of food, for which we need investments for the construction of irrigation systems and for two harvests a year, funds for this field are being slowly and reluctantly allocated although they would show, relatively the fastest results.

Many intervention measures create the idea that only a "firm hand" can solve problems, and this has an unfavorable effect on mobilizing working people, Dragutin Kosovac emphasized.

Therefore when we adopt such measures based on the Constitution we need to view their political significance and to see where they are leading. If we see that we have been mistaken then we must correct the mistake immediately.

Kosovac said that many now say that we should again centralize all foreign currency resources. Such views are untenable and this was clearly stated at the 12th LCY Congress.

At the 12th LCY Congress we also reaffirmed our clear orientation in favor of self-management, and this excludes centralization. This society renounced that long ago and I believe that the whole Soviet experience does not demonstrate that this is the way toward effective economic activity. We can solve these problems only through pooling joint labor in the context of production. Kosovac did not agree with some viewpoints which say that the economy has never been more divided, and that production links have been lost. In his view there is more unity and (?communality) today than ever before.

Jure Bilic spoke about the problem of Yugoslavia and Croatia's indebtedness, emphasizing that our country has developed more quickly than its objective capabilities, particularly in the last 7 years. That is why there was chaos in the development of the Yugoslav economy and the 5-year plans were full of compromises and wishes. This is the explanation for the growth in the debt from $6-17 billion during these 7 years.

Illustrating his contribution with numerous statistics about the serious economic situation in Croatia, Jure Bilic emphasized that this republic needs at least $200 million in order to maintain production at the present level.

We cannot solve things in any other way, Bilic said, unless we reprogram or take new loans. We do not ask the state to seek reprogramming, but we ask it to permit the banks and the economy to do so. At the moment we need wisdom, and we need to see which is better -- to pay back loans and obligations or to allow production to stagnate.

Milan Kucan first said that he endorsed the basic orientation of the introductory report and the proposed conclusions, which point to essential tasks. If we achieve unity on them we shall be able to mobilize the entire League of Communists to carry them out. Such a mobilization of the League of Communists is essential. We cannot disregard responsibility for everything that happens in society, Kucan said.

Let us speak less but clearly, Kucan said. We need clear orientations in the League of Communists, and this can only be a concretization of the platform of the 12th congress.

But the dilemmas of our society live in the party, as if we had not answered a single one of them at the congress or as if the congress does not affect us.

The dilemmas in society will continue, but in the party there should not be dilemmas about the cardinal issues of our development and the socioeconomic character of society. Living constantly with all these dilemmas means ceasing to be the vanguard, and we are manifesting the signs of such a process, Kucan considers.

We are affected too greatly by subjectivism and pragmatism; pragmatism has not infrequently become our ideology. We are seriously confronted with the fact that in our ranks there is quite a lot of underestimation and neglect of the relationship to Marxism, which is also the foundation of the leading role of the League of Communists and a condition of its action unity.

The abandonment of Marxism transforms every revolutionary organization into an opportunistic and pragmatist party of the social democratic type, a party which loses the ability to open up prospects for society and to change social relations in an organized manner through conscious mobilization of the working class and the unity of its own action.

It is clear that often even communists are not capable of rising above the narrow partial interests of our environment, our republics and provinces, Kucan emphasized.

Sooner or later we must have a serious discussion about the state of consciousness in the League of Communists, and an ideological profile of the members of the relationship between the mass nature and vanguard role of the League of Communists in current conditions in the fight for socialist self-management, Kucan said.

First and foremost this is the attitude to the system of socialist self-management and its basic subject, the worker in the basic organization. We can solve these accumulated difficulties only in the system of socialist self-management, through its mechanisms and institutions, Kucan emphasized.

Aleksandr Grlickov said that we need a more comprehensive view of the contradictions in Yugoslav society today, for at the moment we have only a partial view of the economic contradictions in society and [word indistinct] tendencies.

This would be the guarantee of a more rational use of political power and meeting would become more useful. We must avoid the trap of seeking simple answers to complex questions, Grlickov said. Crisis or no crisis, self-management is under pressure from a great wave of state interventionism, and not for the first time. There is almost a cyclical attack on self-management by state interventionism which is starting to destroy the basic production relationship in self-management. We must think about this more seriously.

If we create a mechanism of social production with the assumption that workers dispose of the total surplus of labor and this is not the case, then we must create a mechanism which will change the situation, Grlickov said, calling for a complete stabilization program as soon as possible. The lack of a program has led us, in the material sphere, to a situation in which the basic production relationship which we all advocate is being eaten away. Grlickov then spoke about our economic difficulties in the context of wider world events. We must say that the world economic crisis has not by-passed a single continent, a single country or social system. Why should we then escape it? This economic crisis has deep social consequences in the world of capitalism and in the world of socialism and not one of the organized forces in the world has an answer to the crisis, Grlickov said.

Finally he emphasized that in the current situation we need more understanding for individual interest, individual parts of the working class and individual nations and nationalities so as to consolidate joint interests.

Spiro Galovic remarked that among the public practically no reference is made to the documents of the long-term program of economic stabilization with the result that there is no discussion, either professional or social, within the widest sense of the word. We wonder whether the LCY Central Committee can fulfill its responsibility for preparing this program of social action only by giving principled support for the initial foundations. A public debate should be organized without any further delay about everything that has been prepared so far in League of Communists organs and bodies, in the Socialist Alliance, in social councils and professional associations, and in the press and publishing activities.

Galovic added that for a social program to come fully into force it must be clearly present in the awareness of the people, and above all it must be accepted by the broad aktiv of the League of Communists itself. It seems that we have not yet fully overcome irresolution and hesitation.

We have now reached a situation, Spiro Galovic stressed, where League of Communists organs are taking upon themselves the worry as to how the republics and the provinces are paying in foreign currency for oil and about some other unresolved problems whose gravity alarms us all. This is probably necessary because actual conditions have imposed this necessity.

The problem is however that these commitments will pile up, that League of Communists organs will take over from the Federal Executive Council and from the interrepublican committees one thing after the other and will gradually become choked by it, unless they increase the importance of long-term programs and take on political responsibility for their application in a more visible manner. This means responsibility for research work and for democratic debate bound up with it which can lead in a faster way to the proposed reform as a condition of our economic and social stability in the broadest sense of the word. The character of social relations need not change through sudden turnarounds. It can be done also by little steps to which it will be difficult to deny justification at any one given moment.

Zvone Dragan believes that there is no room for questions often posed today, as to why we are meeting our commitments toward foreign countries in a spirit of solidarity.

Firstly we worked on and worked out this model, I will call it a model of "solidarity" and of "reciprocal responsibility," for a regular repayment of fixed and guaranteed commitments toward our foreign partners parallel with and along the line of the temporary so-called "mini foreign currency law," matters in this concept have been harmonized. In this context, and not outside it, we adopted a separate decision and a separate agreement on the basis of accord reached with appropriate republican and provincial organs. The question can be put today in a different way, Dragan said: What would be the state of foreign liquidity and foreign currency reserves if this system of solidarity had not at least partially functioned.

Of course, and I am reiterating this point, this is a measure forced upon us and is of a temporary nature valid for this year. We never advocated this model as a lasting solution because it can actually stimulate in the direction of the process of socialization of the responsibility for foreign debts. On the other hand I fully agree, if I understood Comrade Kosovac correctly, that after all the highest degree of socialization of responsibility is attained all accounts, outside routine and normal business links and contacts, are sent to the Yugoslav National Bank and the Federal Executive Council, yet that is a most drastic form of the so-called socialization of responsibility and risk for foreign debts.

Ilija Radakovic spoke of stabilization measures in the army stressing that in the army foreign currency plan considerable savings have been made through a rigorous assessment of priorities and requirements and that intensified efforts were being made to increase the influx of foreign currency.

In connection with the League of Communists' need to confront all antiself-management tendencies I share the views of those comrades who are in favor of the idea that in a given situation the League of Communists must face more vigorously all antiself-management tendencies and forces in the widest sense of the word outside and within the LCY, including the inactive and disinterested and neutral people in the League of Communists, primarily those who for a variety of reasons do not want to or cannot propel progress forward, said Radakovic.

Milan Potrc suggested that the idea should be approved whereby the LCY Central Committee Presidium will organize more extensive work on the assessment of our country's entire [word indistinct] of socioeconomic and political developments and on a creative elaboration of the program of economic stabilization.

Potrc then formulated his other proposals under five points. First that the session today should accept the report on the 25 August Presidium session as a condition for a unified League of Communists action.

I would then suggest, Potrc said, that we should charge the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the basis of the conclusions adopted at this session, to work out a concrete operational program for their implementation and monitoring and to report to the LCY Central Committee regularly about this work. I believe, he said, that we should show by example how we have to work. This example should start with LCY Central Committee instead of asking only the basic LCY organizations to show it.

Third, I propose that one conclusion should state very briefly that there is direct responsibility of the communists to ensure the normal work in our institutions of the system of socialist self-management, ranging from workers' councils to the SFRY Delegate Assembly, and in this sense to support creative critical activity in these organizations.

Fourthly I propose that the part of the conclusions referring to planning should state that what is involved "is consistent application of the system of self-management social planning." Fifth, I propose that we should come to an agreement that in the implementation of the conclusions adopted today we shall all proceed from the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress.

POLITIKA Commentary

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[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Tomorrow's POLITIKA carries a commentary by Slavoljub Djukic in connection with the latest LCY Central Committee session at which, in the author's view, "the effort was manifested leading to a lasting sobering up, to a filling in of cracks and to the building bridges over obstacles which have been unreasonably raised."

Dealing with the question raised at the session -- can the LCY Central Committee call republican party leadership to account? -- Djukic writes: "If the LCY Central Committee is the highest party forum between two congresses, as it is according to the statute, and if the Presidium is the political executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, it is natural that it discharges functions within the framework of its jurisdiction. Unfortunately, it is noted, this has not been the practice for a long time, though nobody even dreams of publicly calling into question the principle of democratic centralism or the unity of the LCY." Were the LCY Central Committee truly to decide to put certain questions to the republican party leaderships, regardless of this being its statutory right and ogligation, such a roll call would, in the view of the POLITIKA commentator, be regarded as a kind of political scandal "because we have carried out the principle of democratic centralism, mainly in the republican organizations..."

"Is the Federal Executive Council," Djukic asks, "the organ of the Yugoslav Assembly or an interrepublican government in which the representatives of the republics and provinces are obliged to fight for the individual interests of the republics and provinces whence they come? From the point of view of the SFRY Constitution, the LCY Statute and of the organization of our system in general, there is no disagreement. The problem lies in the practice by which the republics and provinces have aspired, in state and social affairs, to a confederal, and the League of Communists to a federal method of decision-making."

Dealing with the criticisms heard at the LCY Central Committee session at the worrying, easy-going attitude toward that which has been agreed on or adopted as a legislative measure -- because the common law has gained currency about a person who, not liking a legislative measure, is able to ignore it cold-bloodedly -- the POLITIKA commentator writes: "The warning has therefore been sounded that the adopted conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, for which people, after all the experience can say -- conclusions are conclusions, we have plenty of them -- depend on the extent to which their implementation will be supervized, and on the extent to which the general demand about the work of individuals and leaderships being assessed on the basis of their attitude toward the agreed on policy will be realized; at long last this can be assessed -- as opposed to the practice in which we know and see everything and yet are not able to point the finger at the culprits, even of cardinal mistakes such as the excessive indebtedness abroad."